The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The fire on the steamship Ohio seriously damaged the cargo.

—The Darien Canal Commissioners have arrived at Key West, returning home.

—The steamship Thuringia took out on Thursday $500,000 gold coin and $50,000 silver.

—The total amount of contributions to the Louisiana sufferers in Philadelphia is over $18,000.

—The testimony for the defense in the Swing hersey trial, in Chicago, was closed yesterday.

—The Danish convicts who arrived in New York by the steamship Washington will be sent back to Denmark by the same vessel.

—Wood and Bechemia, the principals in the recent duel near Bayou St. Louis, have been indicted by the grand jury of Hancock county, Mississippi.

—In Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, constables made a descent on fifteen of the principal patent beer saloons and seized about one hundred kegs.

—The Chickasaw Jockey Club races, at Memphis, were closed yesterday. The 1¼ miles race, for all ages, was won by Jack Frost, in 3:41¼ and 3:46¼.

—Two hundred laborers were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Wednesday, and four hundred more will be suspended to-morrow, until June 1st.

—A letter has been received from Secretary Richardson, dated Augusta, May 5th. Richardson was in excellent health, and will return to Washington early next week.

—The two wings of the Republican party in Dakota have united in a call for a Territorial Convention to nominate delegates and Territorial officers, to be held at Elk Point, July 16th.

—A dispatch from Athens, Ala, says John D. Stevenson, nephew of Governor Brown of Tennessee, was shot and killed by a man named John W. Carter. The deceased is said to have been deranged.

—Mr. Andrew Weretts, mate of the steamer B. H. Cook, was caught between two hogsheads of tobacco at Nashville, on Wednesday, and his hip was so badly crushed that in all probability it will prove fatal. Otherwise he will be a cripple for life.

—The verdict in the case of Snyder, of Philadelphia, against the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co., is for the widow, Anna Snyder, to receive $10,600, and for the son, Louis M. Snyder, $21,200, in all $31,800, the amount of the policy, with one year's interest.

—Dr. J. B. Miles, Secretary of the International Code Society, organized last year at Brussels, also Secretary of the American Peace Society, is in Washington, to urge the adoption by Congress of resolutions favoring a system of international arbitration.

—Joseph H. Blackburn, ex-United States Marshal for the Nashville (Tenn.) District, was sentenced by Judge Trigg, in the United States District Court, to four years and a half at hard labor in the State Prison, for the alleged crime of forging the signatures of the securities on his official bond.

—About five hundred coal heavers engaged in loading vessels at the docks in Cleveland struck on Wednesday for an advance from twelve to fifteen cents per ton. A large number of strikers assembled on the docks at an early hour on Thursday morning, and persuaded a number of gangs of men who were handling lumber to quit work and join them. The police were called and the strikers dispersed. There were no riotous demonstrations.

—Sir Lambton Lorraine, in a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The reported interview with myself published in the New York papers is fictitious. I never said blood was thicker than water, that the people of England have a strong affection for their American cousins, and that it would give me great pleasure to receive a silver brick. Whatever may be my opinions, I am no admirer of those Englishmen who are given to fawning upon their American cousins at the expense of their own self-respect."

CANONSBURG.

Closing Session of the Missionary Convention—Addresses and Resolutions.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANONSBURG, May 6, 1874.

The Convention re-convened on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, and after preliminary religious exercises, a discussion on the question "What is the duty of the women of the Church in regard to schools in heathen lands?" was was maintained by Revs. Wycoff and McKinney and Mr. P. S. Jennings. The Rev. S. McFarland then delivered an address on the missionary work in Siam.

He first asked the question—Why is it that so little has been accomplished among the heathen? and answered it as follows:

1st. Because Christians do not think enough about it.

2d. The want of intelligence in regard to the work to be done—not because they cannot get it, but that they do not care enough for it.

After singing a hymn, and prayer by Rev. Wood, the following question for discussion was announced: "How can we best interest the Sabbath School children in the cause of Foreign Missions?" Revs. Brownson, Darch, Weis and Brown, spoke, the latter maintaining that it was found that each school should work in one particular field or object, and concentrate all its energies on that. This solution was received with favor.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock P. M. "What are the best means to use in raising funds for Foreign Missions?" Rev. Wm. Ewing and Rev. Wycoff delivered pointed addresses on the subject.

Rev. Wm. P. Johnston, missionary from India, then entertained the Convention for a few moments in giving his experience in that field of labor.

The closing address of the evening was made by Rev. W. H. Gill. If a bombshell had bursted in the Convention it could not have created a greater sensation. He took the Convention by storm. The Reverend is an energetic, earnest man, and knows just what to say on the subject of missions and how to say it.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the delegates:

Resolved, That we, the delegates, who have been present during the session of this Convention, will return to the churches we represent and go to work there at once while our hearts are stirred and these earnest appeals from far off lands are still sounding in our ears.

Resolved, That we will pray more—pray for the spirit of the Master to animate our hearts, for his blessing upon our efforts—for our devoted missionaries—and for the heathen converts.

Resolved, That we will not know discouragement or failure, but ever bearing in mind, that our Leader goes on conquering and to conquer. We will rally round his standard, and enlist anew under his banner.

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful to our christian friends in Canonsburg, for the privilege of attending these meetings and for their christian hospitality.

The long metre doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced, and the vast audience that had congregated, dispersed to their houses.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 8, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and lower lake region, generally clear weather and southeast to southwest winds will pervail, with slight rise in temperature and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally clear weather, southeast to southwest winds, rising temperature and falling barometer.

The western rivers will decline slowly during the coming twenty-four hours.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is clear, thermometer 68; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 60; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 64; Fort Gibson, C. N., clear, thermometer 69; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 61; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 66; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 62; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 68; Louisville, clear, thermometer 62; Memphis, clear, thermometer 67; Nashville, clear, thermometer 62; Omaha, Neb, clear, thermometer 70; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 47; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 66; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 67; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 63; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 65; Yankton, clear, thermometer 70.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

JUDGE HAMILTON, of Yoder, has an Alderney cow, one year and nine months old, which last week, gave birth to a calf. The mother is a small fawn-colored animal, and the calf is of medium size, of the same color. Both are as pretty as fawns. The Judge also boasts of increasing the chicken population by fifty each day.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

THE turnpike sailors have adopted a new dodge by quartering themselves on a farm for a week or so under the pretense of buying it. Then they leave for the purpose of getting the purchase money, and never come back any more.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Marshal Serrano Congratulated on his Recent Victories.

Great Britan Anxious to Resume Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said Her Majesty's Government desires a resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but none such have as yet been received.

Bourke also, in reply to Sir Henry Wolf, said that the present Government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the treaty of Washington.

In reply to an inquiry from Julian Goldsmid, Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, stated that Tyler, a Government inspector attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on two years' leave of absence, to examine into the affairs of the Erie Railroad, but the arrangement was a private one, of which the Government was not officially cognizant. Goldsmid gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

Strike Ended.

The coal miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers and the strike has ended.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano Congratulated.

MADRID, May 7.—Castelar has tendered his congratulations to Marshal Serrano on his success in the north of Spain. Replying to the congratulations of a provincial deputation, Marshal Serrano said that the Carlist movement was only shaken, not vanquished entirely.

Carlist Proclamation.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers, expressing confidence that his cause will eventually triumph.

Recognition of the Republic Asked.

LONDON, May 8.—After the capture of Bilbao the Spanish Government again applied to Germany for the recognition of the Republic.

Carlist Operations.

Detached bands of Carlists continue to harass the neighborhood of Bilbao.

CANADA.

International Transportation Company.

OTTAWA, CANADA, May 7.—In Parliament last night the bill to incorporate the International Transportation Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was read the third time. This company proposes, with its capital and the commercial influence of the Western States, to utilize the St. Lawrence and its inland seas.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Centennial Bill Still Undisposed of.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1874.

SENATE.

Memorials, etc.

The chair laid before the Senate sundry memorials from citizens of Wisconsin, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the mouth of the Mississippi. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rhode Island) presented a memorial of journeyman printers, book binders and pressmen of Washington against the passage of the Senate bill for the regulate Government printing. They state that the cost of living is greater in Washington than any other city, and therefore protest against any reduction of wages. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY also reported favorably on the House resolution to print extra copies of the eulogies delivered in the Senate and House upon the late Senator Sumner. Passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, with an amendment as an additional section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such purpose, the provisions of the bill to expire on the 1st of September, 1874. Passed without discussion.

It was ordered that the Committee on Appropriations have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Exchange of Refined Gold.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time transfer to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York from the bullion fund of the Assay Office at New York refined gold bars bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight and value, or bars from any melt of foreign gold coin or bullion of a standard equal to or above that of the United States, and may apply the same to the redemption of coin certificates or in exchange for gold coin at not less than par, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed. Passed.

Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and the appointment of a Committee of Conference thereon. The conference was agreed to and the chair authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate.

Bills Reported, etc.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported favorably on the bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by the State for common defense in 1779. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill amendatory of the act transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several territories in which the same are located.

Placed on the calendar.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to Puget's Sound. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. It provides that the bridge across the Missouri river from Omaha, Nebraska, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, shall be operated as a part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It also requires the company to make semi-annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of the amount received by it for tolls and charges for the use of said bridge, the first report to be for the six months ending June 30, 1874.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. H. W. Sumner, widow of Gen. E. V. Sumner. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the bill giving the assent of Congress to the improvement of Wolf river across the Menomonee Indian reservation, Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on odd numbered sections of land within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad in the territory of Dacotah. Referred.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of staff officers of the navy, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BOREMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefore.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and will hereafter until otherwise ordered.

Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

Mr. BLANCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the act in relation thereto. On his motion the amendments were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Burchard, Kasson and Beck were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The Centennial Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the Centennial Celebration bill.

Messrs. Nelson and Swann opposed the bill, and Messrs. Crocker and Cain advocated it.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill. If the national faith was pledged to the support of an international exposition at Philadelphia, he would not only vote for an appropriation, but for as many more appropriations as might be necessary to keep to the uttermost the last word of the public faith. But then provision should at once be made to impose an additional tax sufficient to meet the emergency of the new demand. But it had been thoroughly and overwhelmingly proved not only that the national faith was not pledged, but that by every possible meaning of words Congress had hedged itself around, without the possibility of a misunderstanding, against the idea of pledging its faith on the subject. He had come to the conclusion that the original purpose for which the Centennial was created had been entirely departed from in the course of the last year and a new scheme brought forward. He expressed the opinion that the exposition would be a failure whether Congress aided it or not. It was simply impossible when great foreign countries failed in their expositions that this sparsely populated country could equal them in the magnitude of their show. Again, the 4th of July, 1876, was a most inappropriate day for such a purpose. That was a day for home, for the country and for its achievements, as against all the world; not in contrast with others who were their guests, but then solemnly to go over the record of a century and inquire what America had done. It should be a day in which all over the country voluntary associations should spring up to commemorate the past hundred years, and in no place should there be a more sacred and solemn assembly than in the city of Philadelphia, where the national life began. It should be made a solemn day—a day of recognition of the past, of study of the present, and for the contemplation of the prosperity of the future; but not a day for flaring out before the nations of the earth to which America had done so much in shattering their principles and crumbling their monarchies.

Messrs. Hooper, Scudder (N. J.) and Jewett spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES made a speech against the bill. He said up to the beginning of the eleventh month of the fiscal year the Treasury was not able to bring the two ends of expenditures and receipts together. Not one dollar of the public debt had been paid this year. The Government is pledged to pay before the 1st of July next $29,100,000 into the sinking fund, not a dollar of which had been paid, and not a dollar of it could be paid. He (Dawes) invited the gentlemen who were so troubled about the national honor involved in a note of invitation to turn their attention to the fact that the Government's pledge stood unredeemed and could not be redeemed, but stood broken before the nations of the earth.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.)—Who is chairman of the Finance Committee?

Mr. DAWES—I am chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAWLEY—Then redeem the national honor.

Mr. DAWES—But that (meaning his position) does not make money.

Mr. HAWLEY—(In a louder and more angry tone)—Redeem the honor of your nation.

Mr. DAWES—Thank you, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY—Where is your tax bill?

Mr. DAWES—There it comes. The gentleman holds in one hand his show and in the other his tax bill. Let him go to the country with that.

Mr. HAWLEY—I will.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Randall and Luttrell.

The debate was closed by Mr. Hawley (Conn.), President of the Centennial Commissioners. He reviewed the action of Congress and the executive to prove that the Government was fully committed to the national character of the celebration. If Congress should forbid this exhibition to go on, he would congratulate the Secretary of State and would take sardonic pleasure in looking over his shoulder to see how he would excuse the Yankee Congress for backing out. He wanted the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to go and tell the Secretary of State how to do it. The House had been just told that the Government was $29,000,000 behind its obligations while a Massachusetts man had been chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for years and while another Massachusetts man had been Secretary of the Treasury for years, and yet the gentleman (Dawes) had not dared to come before the people with a tax bill which was required to redeem the solemn obligations of the Government. [Manifestations of encouragement.] He was tired and weary of the talk about a bankrupt nation and a bankrupt Government. If the Treasury was $29,000,000 behind, he wanted somebody to bring in a tax bill and let Congress vote for it, but he did not want the financial officer of the Government to be pointing to a dishonorable deficit while he had allowed six months of the session to pass by without daring to report a tax bill. The question with the people would be not so much what the taxes are, but whether the money is expended for honorable and necessary purposes.

After an eloquent eulogy on the inventive genius and skill of American mechanics, he spoke about the beneficial results which the celebration would produce. European visitors would bring home favorable reports of the country and immigration would be largely increased. It would produce fraternity and love. The dearest thing to his heart in connection with it was the opportunity that it would give of shaking hands between the North and the South. If it would not make them forget the war, it would make them respect each other. He wanted in it a great Methodist camp meeting. He appealed to the House for God's sake not to throw away the opportunity to forget all talk about the dollar.

This closed the debate.

Mr. CHITTENDEN tried to offer an amendment to the bill, but it was not received. It was as follows: "Provided that the amount hereinafter appropriated shall pot be paid out of the Treasury until equal rights and privileges shall be enjoyed by all the States in the Union, general amnesty declared for all political offences, all test oaths abolished, and all citizens of the United States shall be entitled to enter upon and appropriate the public lands of the Government upon equal terms."

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to the third reading, and it was negatived—yeas 92, nays 138. So the bill was rejected. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Archer, Banning, Biery, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clarke (N. Y.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Crocker, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Eyre, Hancock, Harmer, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley (Conn.), Hays, Hazelton (New Jersey), Hodges, Hooper, Houghton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lamporte, Lawson, Leech, Lewis, Loland, Luttrell, McDill (Wis.), McJunkin, McKee, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Vt.), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (New York), Scudder (New Jersey), Sever, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith (Ala.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Va.), Sayder, Speer, Stone, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, White, Whitehouse, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire and Wilson (Md.)—114.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barriere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Caldwell, Conner, Clare (Mo.), Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crittenden, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, DeWitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Good, Gunckel, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hamlen (Ills.), Hazleton (Wis.), Heaton, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Nunn, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Pearsons, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Potter, Ray, Read, Rice, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ills.), Robinson (O.), Rusk, Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (O.), Sener, Sessions, Sherwood, Small, Smith (Va.), Smith (O), Southard, Sprague, Stannard, Starkweather, Stowe, Strait, Sypher, Tyner, Waldron, Ward (Ills.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitely, Willard (Vt.) Willard, (Mich.), Williams, (Mo.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson, (Md.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Woodford, Young (Ky.), and Young (Georgia)—138.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to reconsider the last vote and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion, which would have rendered the rejection of the bill final, was lost—yeas 117, nays 120. The changes of votes necessary to save the bill were procured by personal appeals of many of the Pennsylvania members, who went around soliciting such changes, and succeeded to the extent requisite.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to order the bill to the third reading. The vote resulted in yeas 114, and nays 112. So the vote to order the third reading of the bill was reconsidered. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Archer, Atkins, Biery, Bright, Burleigh, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clarke (N. Y.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Crocker, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Eyre, Hancock, Harmer, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley (Conn.), Hays, Hazelton (New Jersey), Hodges, Hooper, Houghton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lamporte, Lawson, Leech, Lewis, Loland, Luttrell, Lynch, McDill (Wis.), McJunkin, McKee, Mills, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Vt.), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapiere, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (New York), Scudder (New Jersey), Sever, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith (Ala.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Va.), Sayder, Speer, Stone, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, White, Whitehouse, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire and Wilson (Md.)—114.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barriere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Caldwell, Conner, Clare (Mo.), Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crittenden, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, DeWitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunckle, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hamlen (Ills.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hendee, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, Haskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Nunn, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Pearsons, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Potter, Ray, Read, Rice, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ills.), Robinson (O.), Rusk, Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (O.), Sener, Sessions, Sherwood, Small, Smith (Va.), Smith (O), Southard, Sprague, Stannard, Starkweather, Stowe, Strait, Sypher, Tyner, Waldron, Ward (Ills.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitely, Willard (Vt.) Willard, (Mich.), Williams, (Mo.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson, (Md.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Woodford, Young (Ky.), and Young (Georgia)—138.

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The latter motion, which would have rendered the rejection of the bill final, was lost—yeas 117, nays 120. The changes of votes necessary to save the bill were procured by personal appeals of many of the Pennsylvania members, who went around soliciting such changes, and succeeded to the extent requisite.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to order the bill to the third reading. The vote resulted in yeas 114, and nays 112. So the vote to order the third reading of the bill was reconsidered. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Archer, Atkins, Biery, Bright, Burleigh, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cason, Cessna, Clarke (N. J.), Clarke (Mo.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Comingo, Cook, Crittenden, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Field, Frye, Glover, Hagans, Hancock, Harmer, Harris (Mass), Harrison, Matthew, Hawley (Conn.), Hays, Hazleton (N. J.), Hodges, Hooper, Houghton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lamporte, Lawson, Leech, Lewis, Loland, Luttrell, Lynch, McDill (Wis.), McJunkin, McKee, Mills, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Vt.), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapiere, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (New York), Scudder (New Jersey), Sever, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith (Ala.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Va.), Sayder, Speer, Stone, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, White, Whitehouse, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire and Wilson (Md.)—114.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barriere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Caldwell, Conner, Clare (Mo.), Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Cotton, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, DeWitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunckle, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hamlen (Ills.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hendee, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, Haskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, Niles, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Paelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Ray, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ills.), Robinson (Ohio), Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (Ohio), Sessions, Small, Smith (Ohio), Southard, Sprague, Stannard, Strait, Tyner, Waldron, Ward, (Ills.), Wheeler, Whitley, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ohio), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Woodworth and Young (Ky.)—112.

This result, like that of the previous vote, was brought about by the personal influence and persuasion of the Pennsylvania members, with the understanding that the bill would be reconsidered.

Mr. KELLEY then moved to recommit the bill to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. BECK moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Rejected.

Mr. HALE (Me.), then moved to lay the bill on the table as the only way to kill it completely.

Pending the vote on that motion the House adjourned. The bill comes up again to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Bill to Repeal the Local Option Law Discussed in the House—Lively Debate Between the Temperance and Anti-Temperance Members.

The Bill Passed on Second Reading by 51 Yeas to 32 Nays—The Whisky Men Jubilant.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 7, 1874.

SENATE.

Perrysville Plankroad.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance of owners of property abutting upon the Perrysville plankroad, in the city of Allegheny, against the passage of an act authorizing the city to purchase said road and assess the property abutting thereon for the payment of the same.

Local Option in Bellevue.

Mr. GRAHAM read a memorial from the School Board of Bellevue borough against the repeal of the local option law.

House Bills Passed Finally.

The following House bills were passed finally:

An act relating to the payment of costs in cases of felony.

An act in reference to entailments.

Discrimination by Railways.

Mr. WHITE read in place an act to prevent undue discrimination by railroad companies in freight and passengers.

Senate Bills Passed Finally.

To provide for the recording of deaths by the Register of Wills.

To provide for the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in cases not provided for by the Constitution.

To validate the obligations of municipalities issued without authority of law.

To enable manufacturing companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters.

Contested Elections.

Mr. WHITE read in place an act providing for the settlement of contested elections in the courts.

Bills on first and second reading occupied the balance of the session.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed to Third Reading.

The House took a long calendar of bills on second reading this morning, and passed to the third reading the following:

By Mr. RONEY, an act to punish commercial agents for false representations.

By Mr. HAYS, an act committing indigent insane to Dixmont.

By Mr. CHRISTY, an act making Decoration day a legal holiday.

Gauging Oil.

By Mr. YOUNG, the act providing for the gauging of oil, which was lost at the morning session, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed.

Justices of the Peace.

The act enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was voted down.

Mayors' Salaries.

Mr. Gerwig's bill making the office of Mayor a salaried one passed the House with a proviso that it should not apply to persons already elected.

Children as Street Musicians.

Mr. NEWMYER called up on third reading and had passed an act punishing the employment of children as street musicians.

Road Taxes in Mercer County.

Mr. STRANAHAN called up the act to repeal the act authorizing the road supervisors of Hickey township, Mercer county, to levy additional road taxes.

Costs in Felony Cases.

The House bill in regard to the payment of costs in cases of felony came back from the Senate with many amendments.

Mr. NEWMYER thought that as it was late in the session the House had better concur in the amendments, which was immediately done.

Regulating Cities.

A night session will be held for the consideration of Mr. Walker's bill regulating cities, which is fifty pages long.

Local Option.

Night Session.—After a short preliminary struggle on a few unimportant bills and reports, House bill 393, introduced by Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, repealing the entire Local Option law, was reached.

Mr. WOLFE got the floor, and warmed up on the temperance side. The five-minute debate cut him short. Several claimed the floor, when he sat down, but Mr. CAMPBELL, of Butler, obtained recognition. He said: "Who are seeking to abrogate the contract? Is it the people? It is not our leading statesmen, not the friends of education, not the business man, not the banker, not our mothers, our sisters, our wives, to whom prayers ascend to God daily that we may be men enough to stand against this fearful evil. [Cries of "Time."]

Mr. HAMEY—I raise the point of order that the bill is not properly before the House.

Speaker MCCORMICK—It is not well taken.

Mr. BROCKWAY—I raise the point of order that the five minute rule should have laid over.

Speaker MCCORMICK—The gentleman is too late.

Mr. LITTLE—I do not expect that anything I can say will affect the bill. I did not believe this was the best law we could get, but the Legislature, in its wisdom, or rather in its desire to rid itself of the responsibility, passed this local option. In guarding against the abuse of the liquor traffic we have worked an injury to the legitimate business, that of entertaining travelers, with which custom for a long time has associated the furnishing of liquor to the guests. I am quite confident that the long eyestones cannot be silenced by one stroke of the legislative pen. The vote in my district was 3,000 majority, and was a vote in favor of trying the experiment. To the recent visit from Allegheny I attach no little importance. That was but a whisper of the coming storm which will be aroused all over this land. There is no lack of disposition on the temperance people to compel public men to consider this question. Public men were afraid to discuss it, but they will be forced to consider it, and my opinion is that they will strike at and annihilate the manufacture of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Butler—I know the law is not what it should be, and desire to shirk the responsibility of debating this question. John Brown was a martyr to slavery in order to show the iniquity of it, and I am ready to make the sacrifice in these cases.

Mr. WEBB—I move again to postpone this bill.

Mr. ROBERTS—I hope it will not be postponed. We have wasted enough time on this bill.

Mr. NEWMYER defined his view on the subject, and claimed that the liquor men had stated their intention of presenting a rigid license law which should give satisfaction to the people, consequently the bill now under consideration was here in bad faith and against the remonstrance of three-fourths of the members from local option counties. This bill proposes to leave the question just where the act of 1872 found it, and does not equalize licenses or suit any of the wills of local laws. It proposes to reform nothing and satisfies nobody.

Mr. WOLFE—Now look at how Sampson was bound. It was not until his locks were shaven that his strength departed. Now, I think we should listen to and not shut out the pleadings of our mothers, our wives and our sisters, who grieve over fallen ones. They have not had an opportunity to express themselves in any other way. Bring every scintilla of manhood you have now and vote against this bill.

Mr. MYER—I offer the following amendment: "Provided, that before any license shall be granted another vote shall be taken."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I hope that will not prevail. I wanted time given to the liquor men last year, but you would not grant it.

Mr. WOLFE—I hope it will prevail. We know that it has been the universal experience that the more liquor that is drank the greater amount of pauperism and crime prevails. What signifies the paltry sum paid into the county treasury? Not a few who will pay out twice as much to support the jail and poor-house?

Mr. PYLE—Will you vote for the bill if the amendment is added?

Mr. WOLFE—Will you?

Mr. PYLE—I decline to answer.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Do you expect to change a vote by your talk?

Mr. WOLFE—No, but I hope to open the eye of your judgment and the ear of your conscience in regard to this bill.

[Cries of "question."]

Mr. BROCKWAY—I shall vote for this bill. I did vote for the postponement, but I think it is a late day in the session to bring up the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL—It is alleged by those who favor the repeal that there has been a change of sentiment. Now, I hope the gentlemen will be fair enough to adopt the amendment and let it go back. It is mean, dastardly, cowardly for men to come here from license counties and try to force license upon those counties which have voted against it. I hope the members will speak out on this question, notwithstanding others may cry out for the previous question.

Mr. CHRIST—I have no hesitancy in meeting this question now. One gentleman says because he has forty-six votes he can pass the bill, and that "might makes right."

Mr. LITTLE—Well, was not that the argument used against Luzerne county?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Does the gentleman represent Sewickley borough or Allegheny county?

Mr. CHRIST—How would you like to have local option forced on you as you are trying to?

Speaker MCCORMICK—The question is on the amendment, and not on the merits of the bill.

Mr. CHRIST—Well, there have been so many questions addressed to me that I shall not continue, but will reply at length on the second reading.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Myers' amendment—yeas 35, nays 52—so it was not agreed to.

Mr. WEBB offered an amendment fixing the license fee at $500.

Speaker MCCORMICK—Is not the amendment out of place? Can a bill regulating a prohibitory law be so amended as to regulate the sale of liquor?

Mr. WEBB—I think it can.

Speaker MCCORMICK—The Chair thinks the amendment

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

Notice.

The proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

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BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE aggregate salaries paid for the administration of our city government, reach the very suggestive sum of $487,353.

OF the twenty-eight pipe-making establishments in the country, twenty-three were represented at the meeting which was held in this city to agree upon a scale of prices. This is the largest ever held.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has succeeded in extricating the Lake Shore Railroad from its financial difficulties, and in placing it on its feet again. It required, at one time, the pledge of over $6,000,000 of his private fortune to do it.

THE *Age*, of Philadelphia, says our iron men anticipate but a small Summer trade, and predict a probable crisis next Fall, unless railroads are developed this season. This is partially true,—although in the smaller manufactures there is a fair trade. What the Fall will bring forth, remains to be seen.

A VERY important life insurance case has been determined in Philadelphia, in favor of the plaintiffs, involving the sum of $21,200. A person insured in Mutual Life, of New York, was found dead in Monocacy creek, presumably murdered. The company resisted payment, but the verdict is against them, as it should be.

GEN. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT, a former resident of Pittsburgh, and one of the representative men of Pennsylvania, died yesterday evening in Philadelphia, where he had gone for the purpose of submitting himself to a surgical operation. He was Assistant U. S. Attorney General during Buchanan's administration, and served with distinction during the late war. A brief sketch of his life will be found in another column.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Debats*, of Paris, explains the cause of the large expenditures of the Italian Government, which have so largely exceeded the revenues for several years past. The Government has found it necessary to stimulate enterprise and activity, in all ranks of society, and in every department of labor. The old priestly rule had well-nigh extinguished industry from among the people, and the new system of things required energy and enterprise in place of supineness and sloth. Wonderful results have already attended the efforts of the Government, and in a brief time the nation will be thrifty, and the revenues of the Government ample for its needs.

CHURCH disestablishment promises to be the next subject for agitation in England. Goldwin Smith presided at a meeting on the subject, in London, a short time since. Whether disestablishment is absolutely desirable, is a question we do not need to discuss; but that reforms may be wisely inaugurated within the establishment is to us clear. The princely incomes of some of the high functionaries, and the starving stipends of the poor curates, are in terrible contrast. Out of this grows a lack of efficiency that might be partially regulated by a better adjustment of salaries. As regards the Establishment, its age and intimate blending with the governmental machinery will lead the English people to cling to it. The objection that non conformists are taxed to support it is valid; but we fancy the hostility to it arises, in great part, from persons opposed to any form of churchism whatever, —men of communist tendencies, who make unceasing war on every form of organization whatever. It is a very open question whether this class of people should be gratified in their wishes.

IT IS reported that a clandestine and virulent hostility has developed at Harrisburg, against the idea of appropriating $15,000, as a part of the school fund, to technical education. This amount, as originally understood, was to have been divided among three institutions, one in Centre county, one in Philadelphia, and one in this city. It was to be devoted to furnishing free of charge, technical education to all. Thus, in its motive, in its compliance with the new Constitution, and in its advisability, it is entirely above criticism. We confess that we are entirely unable to fathom the reason for opposition to this matter among our members, while those of Philadelphia are so favorable to it. It certainly calls for some satisfactory explanation. In the meantime we strongly urge that all hesitancy in supporting this measure be abandoned, and that our Senators, particularly, unite in urging the adoption of this bill appropriating this money. That to do so will militate against any other institution, or operate against the general system of education in the State, is not true. That it will work, especially in this city, great advantage to the youth, who need the privileges of technical education, is beyond doubt.

SPEAKER MCCORMICK seems to have rather a sorrowful time in holding the reins over his unruly bipeds of the House. Whether an unusual spirit of levity possesses the members of the House of Representatives, or they are disposed to estimate at a low standard the respect due the worthy Speaker, we do not undertake to determine. They certainly do not show that consideration for the dignity of the speakership that might be expected,—nor, for that matter, their own reputations. It has been conceded from time immemorial, that the last night's session of the Legislature shall be exempted from all dignified requirements, and given up to grotesque performances of various kinds. But during the present session, such performances have been rather frequent. And whenever the spirit of rollicking fun has chosen to obtrude itself, the Speaker has been overborne, and a season of wild riot indulged, until, in despair, the House has been peremptorily adjourned. Not being informed, we cannot pretend to account for all this; but judged from an outside standpoint it certainly looks as though the Speaker is unable to control the elements about him. But if this is so, however great the disrespect it rolls upon him, the dishonor stamped upon the House by such conduct is even greater. To say the least, it looks very bad.

THE new currency bill reported to the Senate as a substitute for the House bill, is certain to be so greatly changed, that there is no occasion for discussing its merits at this time. It abolishes reserves on circulation, and retains those on deposits, requires reserves to be kept at home, a five per cent. security for circulation is required to be kept with the Government, bonds for circulation may be reduced, and circulation drawn in. The ninth section provides for the redemption of greenbacks with registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. in coin, and the bonds redeemable in ten years from 1877. The clause that will occasion most debate is that which provides for retiring fifty per cent. in amount of greenbacks for all national bank notes issued. The effect of the bill will be to inflate the currency, gradually,—that is, increase national bank notes, but retire legal tenders,—a substitution of no great value. It will amount to very little, and, in its present form, will not pass. We believe we would as readily see no legislation whatever, during the present session of Congress, touching this subject. Once the subject has been passed upon by the people, and we have no fear that proper legislation will not be had. We are, as a nation, sure of two things,—we will not repudiate our debt, and we will have specie payments,—but not by hoarding, or compulsion.

THE GOLD SALES.

The policy of hoarding gold, with a view to resumption, is illustrated this month by the sale of five millions of United States Treasury gold, of which one million was sold yesterday. When the President's veto message went in we explained that the Government *could not* hoard gold, simply because it could not command it for that purpose. The gold sales of this month are an illustration of this fact. Gold is being sold, not because it is the freely chosen policy of the Treasury Department to sell gold, but because it cannot avoid it. If we be thought prejudiced in this statement, we will quote from the New York *Tribune*, which strongly endorsed the President's veto, in confirmation of our statement. It says, "It is thought that if the surplus coin were allowed to accumulate it would be a step toward specie payments. Undoubtedly it would if the Treasury, as in former years, were in receipt of a surplus revenue. But the truth is, that in ten months since the beginning of the current fiscal year there has been a deficiency in the revenue and an increase in the public debt. If we suppose a financial condition in which the receipts and expenditures are about equal—and that is the situation at this time, and is, we fear, not likely to be changed for the better by any action of the present Congress—it is plain that the Government cannot add to its stock of gold without increasing its outstanding legal-tender notes. We have mentioned several times before that the Government's income in paper money is only from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000 a year, while its disbursements in paper are from $155,000,000 to $175 000,000. Hence it is necessary to sell from four to five millions of gold each month to supply greenbacks to pay the ordinary expenses. On the other hand, the customs revenue is about sixty million dollars greater than the sum required to pay the interest on the Public Debt and that small portion of the expenditures payable in gold. If the Treasury should entirely suspend its sales of gold for the rest of the year, the consequence would be that long before January next we should be importing gold from the Bank of England. But persistence in a policy of accumulating gold under existing conditions of revenue and expenditure is clearly impossible without a simultaneous inflation of the legal-tender circulation."

The *Tribune* does not often permit its candor to so far overcome its prudence as to venture a confession like this. Yet it is none the less valuable for all that. It also utters a generalization that possesses more wisdom than it may have thought. "Leaving out the question of a return to specie payments, which is not practically involved, common sense shows the absurdity of keeping a great stock of coin, of which the quantity coming in always exceeds that going out, and a small stock of legal tender notes, of which the receipts are less than two-thirds the payments." The entire philosophy of resumption is involved in this. We desire specie payments as earnestly as any when they can be reached by legitimate means. But the utter absurdity of the gold hoarding process is so clear that we find it hard to entertain the first element of respect for a veto based on such an absurdity. It has been within the power of the Treasury Department, so far as legal authority goes, to hoard gold, and resume specie payments through that means,—and Secretary Richardson wrecked his financial reputation, if he ever had any, in trying to do it. It was this that forced him to issue the extra $26,000,000 of legal tenders,—or, in other words, to "inflate" the greenback circulation. The reason is plain. The Government gets, of legal tenders and gold, together, just about enough for its current expenses. If it undertakes to hoard gold, it must increase its issue of greenbacks, and *vice versa*. Richardson hoarded gold till he was driven to issue $26,000,000 extra of greenbacks, and then broke down, and commenced to sell gold again. He did it just because he could not help himself. Not to have sold gold would have compelled default, as soon as the remaining $18 000,000 of reserves were used. Thus the hoarding process broke down, and up to the present time no one has the nerve to try it.

How, then, can gold be accumulated? Not by taxing the people, to increase the volume of idle gold in the Treasury,—as no Congress can be convened that dare do this. Not arbitrarily, as this has been tried, and the failure is sufficiently decided not to be tried again. Gold will be accumulated, just when trade between this country and Europe is in that condition that will admit of paying for imports by exports other than gold. This can only be done by increased prosperity, and one of the attendants of this will be a larger volume of currency. So decided are we in the conviction that this must come, that we are content to see the contractionists try their little experiments, knowing that the law of necessity will ultimately regulate this entire difficulty.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Iowa State Republican Convention is called to meet at DesMoines on July 1st.

THE Springfield *Republican* suggests ex-President Woolsey as a good man for the Connecticut Legislature to send to the United States Senate.

THE HON. LYMAN TREMAIN seems to the Albany *Express* to be the best man to succeed the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton in the United States Senate.

SEVERAL Democratic journals in New York State are urging upon their party the expediency of nominating ex-Governor Seymour for the Governorship.

THE Republicans of Georgia announce that they will run candidates for Congress in all the districts. They propose, also, to be in the field as early as July.

ON June 18 Oregon holds her State election. There are a Governor and Congressmen to be selected, as well as a Legislature. There are to be four tickets in the field, the straight Democratic, straight Republican, Independent (farmers), and the Temperance.

IT IS SAID that Horace Maynard is pretty well provided for politically in the future. If he does not get the appointment to the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Claims, he will ask the Republican nomination for Governor of Tennessee. If that comes to naught, he is pretty certain to be returned to Congress for the Knoxville District. Luck has been on his side almost invariably.

PERSONAL.

ROGERS, the sculptor, is said to be dying of consumption.

SENATOR SUMNER'S library has been received at Harvard College.

MESSRS. J. D. CAMERON and Wayne MacVeagh, of Harrisburg, were among the recent arrivals in New York.

EX-GOV. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, will start soon on a European trip, to be absent two or three months.

THE Duke of Richmond has added a shilling a week to all the laborers and mechanics on his Goodwood estate.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S correspondence has been examined and classified, in preparation for the biography which Mrs. Agassiz has in hand.

THE season's rates for ice in Boston have been published. The following are the prices: For 12 pounds, $24 per year; for 20 pounds, $36 per year; for 30 pounds, $48 per year. By weight, 50 pounds and upwards, 60 cents per 100 pounds, or just twice the price of last year.

THE writings of the press are shying jokes at Anna Dickinson's nose because she had the misfortune to freeze it in Wisconsin, last Winter.

A PETITION is in circulation at Boston requesting the city government to invite Wendell Phillips to deliver another eulogy on Sumner, in Music Hall, on Decoration day.

THE portrait of the Hon. John P. Hale, which is to be placed in the New Hampshire State House, has been completed by the artist from New Haven, Mr. U. D. Tenney.

A STEAMER from Europe, which recently arrived in Boston, had among the steerage passengers a family of Italians, aged as follows: Father, 47; mother, 43, with fifteen children, aged as follows: 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 16, 15, 14, 11, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7. 6. Twelve were boys and three girls.

JAMES H. PILES, the colored Chancellor of Sardis, Miss., is in jail for larceny. The lawyers who argued cases before him, missed their books, and, obtaining a search warrant, they were found in his house, with the owners' names erased and "J. H. Piles" substituted. He was convicted, and the Chancellor of Mississippi is still in jail.

ON the 24th of April Mr. Alexander Sprot, proprietor of the Garnkirk estate, Scotland, attained his twenty first birthday, and the event was celebrated with appropriate rejoicings on the estate and in the villages of Chryston and Muirhead. The "young laird," who, having completed his studies at Cambridge, has been gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, the regiment of "carabineers of Tichborne celebrity, is extremely popular in the neighborhood."

THE Rev. Mr. C. Rosenthal, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., died in Nanuet on the 2nd inst. He officiated on the 26th ult., at the funeral service of Mrs. Hujus, the victim of the mysterious murder at Nanuet, and on that occasion took for his text the concluding sentence of the third verse of the twentieth chapter of the First Book of Samuel, which reads as follows: "But truly, as the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death."

A LADY called at the White House, the other day, expressed much admiration of a picture of the President. "Yes," replied he, "it is a good picture, but so large that Mrs. Grant and myself often wonder what we can do with it when I retire to private life." Congressman Woodford, of New York, who was present, resphnded that the President might have to remain in the White House four years longer on account of the picture. "Ah!" said the President, "that would be an inflation of my term of office; and as I have taken occasion to pronounce against inflation the suggestion would also, for consistency, have to be vetoed.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer resented deeply the proposal to call him as a witness in the trial of Professor Swing for heresy by the Chicago Presbytery, and addressed a letter to that body, saying: "I consider the use of my name in this connection the gravest insult that I have received from any quarter since I came to live in Chicago. Personally, I do not care for this, but as the pastor of Unity Church and a minister of the Unitarian denomination, I protest against it as a gross injury, that a church council of any sort should allow a man I do not know from Balaam, the son of Boer, to use my name as that of one who could consent to aid him in mousing out heresy, or in hunting down any man he is pleased to call a heretic, but most of all a man I love for his noble qualities as I love David Swing."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Central American Canal Survey has been completed.

THE Alexandra palace, near London, which was destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt, and will be opened in June.

TWO thousand pounds of bones, the remains of deceased Celestials, were recently received at San Francisco for shipment to China.

A PROOF-READER on the Chicago *Tribune* improved an editorial article so as to make the Grangers favor the "abolition of middle-aged men."

ONE of the round houses of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad at Springfield, Ill., was burned last Wednesday night. Loss, $35,000.

THE saw and grist mill of Schofield & Co., at Newport, Washington county, Minn., was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $12,000; partly insured.

THE losses of vessels belonging to or bound to or from American ports during April number forty-six, their value, exclusive of cargoes, being estimated at $2,162,000.

MAYOR WILTZ, of New Orleans, announces that up to May 1 the subscriptions forwarded to him to aid the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi, amounted to $65,384.05.

THE graves of the Blue and the Gray alike will be strewn with flowers on May 30th. There are many graves of Confederate soldiers in Cypress Hills and other cemeteries near New York city.

THE new Park Theatre, in New York, of which Wm. Stuart has been lessee and Chas. Fechter stage manger, has passed into the Sheriff's hands, and the performances have ceased for the present.

THE municipal authorities of Des Moines, Iowa, are urged to place gratings over the inlets to their sewers to prevent any more children being washed in from the gutters and drowned, as recently happened to a little girl, whose parents value her at $10,000 damages.

MR. J. B. CARVER, of Rome, Georgia, advertises that he wants $30,000 in Confederate money of dates of May 17 and 25, and June 15, 1862. He proposes to pay for it ten cents on the dollar in cash, or fifteen cents in goods from his store; says that he wants to pay a war debt.

THE Grand Lodge of Orangemen of the State of New York met in Troy Tuesday. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Anthon Bessier, of Jersey City, was elected Supreme Grand Master. The Grand Lodge decided to establish a newspaper favorable to its interests in New York City.

A BOAT, with a cargo of 100 casks of arsenic, was recently sunk in the neighborhood of Glogan, on the river Oder, in Prussia. Half the casks were recovered, but the remainer have floated away or gone to pieces. Anxiety is felt lest residents on the river should be poisoned by the arsenic.

A BOY named Harry Bernstein, aged ten years, was killed in Philadelphia a few days since by an accidental stroke on the head with a base ball club thrown by a player. This should be a warning to boys and men to keep at a safe distance from players engaged in that rough amusement.

S. JOHNSON, a planter in Chicot county, Arkansas, gives distressing accounts of the suffering among the laborers and their families in that vicinity, many of whom, he says, have subsisted for several days upon the carcasses of cattle that have died from starvation or have been drowned by the inundation.

THE English people are evidently doomed never to hear the last about the bogus claimant. His wife is now exhibiting herself and her babies at prices ranging from 3d to 3s for the purpose of getting up sympathy for this infamous felon. Some of the English papers are loudly calling upon the authorities to prosecute her as a public nuisance.

A CURIOUS case of a thrice married woman, who draws alimony from two divorced husbands, was discussed in the Supreme Court of New York on Wednesday. An inferior court had refused the application of one of the discarded husbands to be released from the legal obligation to support another man's wife, and the case became public on his appeal.

A GENUINE case of cremation occurred recently in Washington Territory. Near Port Townsend, a party of Hydah Indians had encamped, who lately lost one of their number. The body was placed on a funeral pyre and consumed by fire with various religious rites. The tribe, it appears, always burn their dead when traveling to keep the bodies from falling into the hands of enemies.

THE birds have made Peru rich. According to news just received from Lima the guano deposits, as ascertained by Peruvian engineers and the officers of the British war vessel, the Petrel, amount to 7,650,500 cubic metres. This may be worth, at least, a hundred million dollars, and probably much more. Peru, it is now said, will have a large surplus fund after paying all her debts.

SUPPOSING that there might be perhaps a score or so of the Peninsular and Waterloo veterans still alive and in impecunious circumstances, the new Minister of War at Westminster announced that the Government would pay to each and every old soldier of this class a pension of half a guinea a week. No sooner did this interesting fact become known than more than 400 of these hoary veterans suddenly started up, as it were from the grave; and Mr. Hardy finds that he has let the Government in to the tune of about £11,000 a year. No one will grudge the old soldiers their unexpected good fortune; but if the new Government is to go on in this way it will soon spend all the surplus which Mr. Gladstone left it for an inheritance.

A FEW DAYS ago a band of Indians made a raid upon a settlement a few miles from Fort Abraham Lincoln, and carried off a lot of stock. In ten minutes after General Custar received the news, he had ten companies of cavalry in the saddle and was in hot pursuit. After a continuous gallop of twenty miles, he recaptured all the property and pretty thoroughly demoralized the Indians. Custar is in his element when he is on the hunt for savages.

AMONG the marvellous feats performed by Hermann, the famous prestidigitateur, while in London, was the production of a live baby from a lady's bonnet. When the trick was first played the audience of the Egyptian Hall was wrought to a state of enthusiasm seldom witnessed in England. What adds strangeness to this feat is the fact that Professor Hermann uses no mechanical apparatus; all his feats are performed in full sight of the audience.

NO BRANCH of industry has proved so successful in the Southern States since the war as cotton factories—a number of which have within the past two or three years sprung up in Georgia, Alabama and other States. Instead of shipping cotton in bales to Europe and New England and importing the manufactured article at high prices, in several of the States the cotton is manufactured within a few miles of the plantations, and thus the cost of export and importation is saved to the producing States.

THE Californians who call themselves "Forty-niners," they having been among the first of the gold hunters who went to that State in 1849, intend to celebrate next June the Quarter Centennial of the arrival of the first shipload of pioneers. The progress made by the State in population and wealth in the short period of twenty-five years has almost effaced the memory of the vicissitudes of her early life, except in the memory of those "Forty-niners" who have lived to celebrate her birth. In 1859 the census reports showed a population of 92,597, with real and personal estate valued at $22,000,000. But in 1870 the population had increased to 560,247, and the value of real estate and personal property to $688,767,017, and yet there are still unexplored and uninhabited regions in that great State.

A PHANTOM FLEET.

The British Navy a Sham.

And now it suddenly appears that the British navy is a sham—a phantom navy—a navy formidable indeed on paper, but ludicrously weak, rotten and inefficient. The new First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Hunt, when making his financial statement to the House of Commons, on the 20th of April, disclosed this astonishing fact. The economy of the preceding government, said he, had resulted in such a decay of the navy that, although there were many ships, very few of them were of any value. In fact, the condition of the British navy seems to be very much like that of the American Navy. England has fifty iron-clads completed, and five more in course of construction; thirty-six of the fifty are sea-going ships; the other fourteen are fit only for harbor defence. But nine of the thirty-six are either obsolete or not worth repairing, so that there are in fact only twenty-seven useful sea-going iron clads. Again, only eighteen of these are in condition for present use, or can be made so during this year. Out of the fourteen harbor defence ships only nine are effective, and one of these is not yet completed. The others, said Mr. Hunt, "are not worth mentioning; and some of them are at distant stations, from which they can never be brought home." Mr. Goschen (who was made First Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone because his name rhymed with ocean) was in the House when this exposure of the state of the navy was made, and he confessed, in effect, that it was quite true. The great object of the Government of which he had been a member was to save money, and they have saved it so zealously that the navy had been allowed to go to the dogs. Mr. Reed, whose knowledge of naval affairs is unquestionable, pointed out to the House that the British navy had become "a phantom fleet;" and he declared that Parliament must either spend a large sum on ships or abandon the idea of maintaining that Britannia rules the waves. The sum for this year is £10,179,485; but this is only the estimate of the late Government, and it must be largely increased if the navy is to be changed from a phantom to a reality.—*N. Y. World.*

DESPERATE BEAR FIGHT.

An Indian Attacks Bruin with a Knife and Hatchet, and Regrets Having Done So.

In conversation with Mr. Albert Wieland, who returned a day or two ago from Beaver Bay, says the Duluth *Herald*, we obtained the following account of a bear fight which came off lately near that place:

"While coming up the lake shore an Indian encountered a huge bear in his path, and although only armed with a knife and hatchet, he resolved to capture the bear, or at least make the attempt. He procured a stout stick, and fastening the knife on the end of it, boldly attacked bruin who stood his ground and showed fight.

"Lo made a lunge at the animal, but before penetrating his hide, the knife turned on the stick and became useless. He then attempted to dispatch him with his hatchet and had a desperate fight, but was overpowered by the brute, who had got him down, and began leisurely to 'chaw him up.'

"The Indian was bitten twice in one leg and on his arms and shoulder very badly, besides receiving a frightful scratch on his forehead. The bear, no doubt, thinking his adversary dead or sufficiently punished, walked off into the woods.

"The Indian, more dead than alive, managed to drag himself to a farm house some two miles from the scene of the fight, being two days making that distance. Here his wounds were dressed and there are hopes of his recovery. It is hardly likely that he will again attack a full grown bear without more formidable weapons than a knife and hatchet, even if he is a 'big Injun.'"

HE DIDN'T GO.

An Attempt to Visit a Masked Ball.

[From the Oakland (Cal.) News.]

This young fellow had a soul above buttons, and he scorned the idea of wearing the conventional costume of the *bal masque*. But what should he wear? His brain seized upon the query, and shortly an idea was evolved. He chose the character of a monkey. The eventful evening was at hand. He went to his hotel and donned his disguise. Being a wealthy young man, or economical,—it's all the same,—he concluded to walk. His first achievement was to frighten a chambermaid nearly to death, and in the next hall his appearance gave a small child a fit. Reaching the street door, he boldly went forth clad in his snug-fitting suit, and playfully swinging his caudal appendage; but he had not proceeded far when a little dog ran out and barked at him. This called out another dog, and soon another joined their ranks in the pursuit of the strange animal. Finally, a bull dog put in an appearance, and then the young man and his courage both took flight. The dogs had the best of it from the outset, and they soon ran their quarry to earth; in other words, the monkey-man concluded that the better part of valor would be to climb a high board fence. He did that, and for two long hours he sat there in the cold night wind before he was released from his unpleasant position by people passing within hailing distance.

Geese.

Where the farm homestead is adapted for geese, where there is proper restraint on the swine, there is nothing pays better for keeping on the farm than a gander and three geese. Some have as many as four or five geese with one gander, and the feathers from the young ones when killed are valuable without cruelly picking live ones. When there is a comfortable coop, with choice of nests and there is nothing to disturb them, geese will generally raise ten goslings each on an average; but if brought to a fresh place in the spring, or gander or geese are changed, they seldom do well the first season. They are very long-lived and will last any farmers' time on a farm. Some people are ignorant of the habits of domesticated geese and suppose they will only breed in pairs; others think the picking alive to be very economical, whereas the poor, miserable wretches never do much else but supply a few feathers, while those who have fine heavy breeds and manage them so as to sell the young ones fat at the right season make a handsome income without stripping them while living.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Breaking Oxen.

The breaking—or training, which is the better word—of any animal should be done in its early youth, and done carefully, patiently and kindly. A farmer should make friends of his stock, and not enemies, and confidence and not fear should be encouraged in them. Then there will be no trouble with vicious cows and oxen in aftertimes, nor any necessity for the very objectionable method of making incisions at the root of the horn, so that the leading rope will inflict pain when the animal attempts to break away. "The righteous man is merciful to his beast."

Hay Tea for Calves.

A farmer who had a calf of value and no milk to give it was advised to give it hay tea. He did so, and the calf is reported as doing finely, though it has neither received hay nor meal since he got it. He cuts the best and finest hay he has, about two inches long, and pours boiling water over it; lets it stand until cooled to about the heat of milk from the cow, when the tea is given to the calf and the hay to the cow. Both calf and cow thrive on their feed. We have fed a great deal of hay tea to calves, with good results.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE CZAR AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The Question of Precedence at the English Court

The Czar, who is the nephew of Emperor William of Germany, has reached Berlin on his way to London, whither he is proceeding to visit his only daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh. It is very natural that he should do so, but rumor affirms that he has been sent for to adjust certain unpleasantries said to have arisen out of the claims of her sisters-in-law, Queen Victoria's daughters, on the difficult question of precedence. The young Russian bride is said to claim that as an Emperor's daughter, she necessarily "ranks" the daughters of a Queen, and that as a future reigning sovereign this claim is strengthened. This must refer to the fact that on the death of Ernest II., Grand Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-et-Gotha, elder brother of the late Prince Albert, he will be succeeded as sovereign of that duchy, not by the Princes of Wales, but, under a family and State arrangement, by his next brother, the Duke of Edinburgh. This may or may not be the case, for Court etiquette is at once imperious and absurd, and we cannot venture an opinion on it. The broad fact remains that the Czar is on the eve of visiting his newly-wedded daughter, that the solemn gloom of Victoria's social and courtly circle will be abated during his stay, and that the corporation of London, which is apparently ever on the watch for distinguished personages to feast, has already invited the Czar, with Queen Victoria and her family, to a magnificent banquet, which will cost $200,000. An unfortunate journalist, who had ventured to suggest that, when there was so much distress from low wages and want of work, it might be as well to devote this immense sum to feed the poor rather than gorge royalty, nobility, and wealth, was met with a loud imputation against his loyalty.—*Phila. Press.*

Curiosities of Grafting.

There are many curious facts about vegetable life. We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and the almond on the peach, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed from one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and the bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, then perfect apricot wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer and the cambium of each reproduces cells like its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.—*Massachusetts Plough man.*

Rules for Poor Farming.

One of the roads to poor farming is well traveled, but not generally acknowledged.—Invest all your capital for land and go in debt for more. Hire money at a heavy interest to run the farm; have very little faith in farming and always be ready to sell out; buy the cheapest and poorest kind of stock and farming machinery; feed poor grain and hay to your stock, and you will have less repairs to make on your rickety fences and farm machinery, as fine horses and fat stock make sad havoc with the old wagon, plow, cart and fences. Use the oil of hickory whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than high feeding and keeps the hair lively, and hands out the grubs. Never waste time by setting out fruit or shade trees, as leaves rustling around a place makes it unhealthy. Sell the best calves, lambs and shotes, to the butchers, as they will bring a little more, and the thin and poor ones will do well enough to keep.

Preventive of Egg-Eating and Cock-Plucking.

R. Huntington, East Bloomfield, N. Y., a poultry fancier, writes the *Turf, Field and Farm*:—I receive many letters from persons breeding poultry asking a cure or preventive for the bad habit in hens of plucking the cock's feathers. There is but one sure preventive, and that is to burn off the end of the bill of the hen or hens that do it. Watch for the hens that do it, as out of five or seven hens only one or two will have the habit, and they are usually the old ones; catch them, and, with a red hot iron, burn off the end of the bill from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch; then run the iron over the edges of the bill half way up, so they cannot get hold of the feathers. If the hens are not valuable, better cut their heads off, as they will teach others to do it.

How to Catch Mice.

A correspondent in the *Journal of Pharmacy* says: Having noticed mice in our seed-barrels, I bethought me how I might trap the little intruders. I thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in, then closing the lid. Going out for a while in a few minutes I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having, on one occasion, left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with the bung, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and on opening it the next morning, to my surprise, I found nine dead mice.

Charcoal and Quinine for Wounds.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:—The best simple remedy I have found for surface wounds, sores, cuts, abrasions of the skin, etc., is charcoal. Take a live coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound and cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, and forms a firm, healthy scab. It also prevents the rag from irritating the flesh, and it is antiseptic. I, however, you prefer a white scab to a black one, use quinine instead. This possesses all the virtues of the charcoal, and is, besides, astringent and tonic.

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No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 58.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, from November 1st to March 1st, 9 to 12 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded semi-annually in January and July. Deposits commence interest from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if withdrawn, compounds semi-annually in January and July. Deposits of $5 and upwards received at the office.
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NATURAL FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
Improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and by banishing flatulence and melancholy renders occupation a pleasure instead of a labor. It is an excellent remedy for cold in the chest and bowels. Its efficacy has been proved against Scrofula, Obesity, Pleurisy, &c. The effect of the Water is gentle and gratuitous, and neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.
Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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THE
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Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
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BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
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500 " Mexican Kip,
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of additions as d Shoes aker's stock will please and retail.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
And your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM
165, 167
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NEW
DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Prices
REACHED THIS SEASON.
Silk Pongees in all desirable colors.
Fine Mohair Alpacas, most decided bargains.
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Black and Colored Dress Silks, new bargains.
Children's Dress Goods, full assortment.
At 12½c, New spring Dress Goods.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas, extra bargains.
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At $1.50—Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
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SUITS, SHAWLS, JACKETS.
Ladies' Made-up Suits, latest styles and materials.
New spring Shawls, all kinds.
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Largest Assortment
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LADIES' AND MISSES'
FANCY STRIPED
COTTON HOSE
Ever shown in this city.
Fine Balbriggan and Genuine
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White and Unbleached, for Ladies' and Misses' wear.
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RETAIL STORES
NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 8, 1874.

Yesterday was a decidedly active day as regards every description of business. Our streets were thronged with vehicles conveying packages from one part of the city to another, and the stores seemed to be doing an active trade. So at the banks there was a large volume of paper offered, and generally it was accommodated. Our banks are acting well. Cautious in scanning paper, they are liberal in discounts to all deserving customers, and at easy rates. The street rates are hard and high,—but the entire street trade in paper is out of its usual relations. It is fearful of the average paper, and that which is readily acceptable can be accommodated at the banks. We are gratified to record these evidences of the revival of general trade and hope the anticipations prevalent yesterday of an active season may be realized.

The sale of gold yesterday, and the four million yet to be sold during the month, are assumed to form part of a policy to retire greenbacks to some extent this month—a course that will only be feasible on the presumption of increased revenues from general sources. The cable reports the Bank of England a loser of bullion, and money a trifle harder in consequence. No weakness is evident in the London markets, however, and of American securities the only change is in the shares, which are improving again. On the Continent some of our railway stocks are less firm, the most notable case being the continued decline in Chicago and Northwestern shares in Amsterdam.

Is is estimated that some 30 millions of dollars will be disbursed at New York within the first half of the present month on account of interest, dividends and rents. As much of this will naturally reach Wall street it can scarcely fail to have some influence in quickening stock prices, and from sympathy probably improve stock prices here.

The last failure reported among the stock brokers at New York shows liabilities to the amount of $450,000 against assets to the amount of $1,000, which is like failing parties proposed to divide among their creditors.

The annual meeting of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway took place yesterday at Cincinnati. The gross earnings for 1873 were $10,414,509; the net earnings (6⅔ per cent.) were $13,288,004, and taxes (2 4 per cent.) were $458,594, the net earnings consequently were $5,667,911, or 29 1 per cent of the whole. The year 1872 showed $17,699,935 gross, and $6,580,610 net, or 37 1 per cent. The whole. The expenses of 1873, however, include steel rails, which cost $578,909 more than the same quantity of iron rails, which they will outlast eight or ten times; the difference in cost being often charged by railroads to construction.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon	121⅝	121⅝
6-30 1862	115	115¼
5-20—1865.	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867	120⅛	120⅛
" 1868—coupons.	120	120
10-40's	114⅞	115
Currency, 6's	126½	126½
New 5 per cents	115	115½
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¼	97⅜
Erie	20	20¼
L. S.		110
B. H & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	18	19
St. Paul	30¾	30¾
Do Preferred		50½
Michigan Southern	74½	74¾
Do. Central	93¾	93¾
North Western Common	47¾	48¾
Do. Preferred	67	69
Rock Island	97¾	99⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93½
Pacific Mail	44	44½
Western Union Telegraph	77½	78¼
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25⅛
Union Pacific	30¾	30⅝
Toledo & Wabash	39½	39⅝
Harlem	125	128
Adams Express	99½	99⅝
American Express	60¾	61⅜
U. S. Express	67	67
W., Fargo & Co. Express	75⅝	75⅞
Quicksilver	20	
Panama	1 6	1 6
Fort Wayne	91	91⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	27¾	27¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, 5 Fifth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board this day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	80¾	
" scrip	100¾	100⅝
Reading	56¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	125½	124
Oil Creek	6¾	8
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90½	91⅜
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	53	53½

NEW YORK, May 7, 1874.

Money closed at 3. Sterling was firm at 487½@488 for 60 days and 490¼@491 for sight. The customs receipts were $290,000. Gold closed at 113¾, after selling at 112⅝@112⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 4. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $729,000. The clearings amounted to $41,000,000. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State bonds were quiet. Stocks fluctuated frequently during the day between firmness and depression, opening steady, soon declining ⅜ to 1¼ per cent., later recovering the loss, again after one o'clock touching the lowest point of the day, and finally closing at ¼@1 per cent. advance from the extreme decline. The advance during the closing hour of business was most marked in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Erie. The unsettled condition of speculation is due largely to the contest supposed to be going on between some of the leading operators. It was reported on the street to day that committees of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Companies were in session in regard to a lease. It was stated that Erie proposed to lease the A. & G. W. and all its leased lines and branches for ninety-nine years, at 28 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first year, 29 per cent. for the second year, and 30 per cent. thereafter, subject to future negotiations. The Atlantic & Great Western party want 35 per cent. of the gross earnings. The total sales of stock for the day were 200,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Rock Island, 23,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Northwest, 38,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 St. Paul, and 6,500 Ohio.

Governments.—U. S. coupon of 1881, 121¾@.—5s of '67, 115⅝; do of '68, 115⅝; do of '65, 117⅝; do of '65 new, 119⅝; do of '67, 120¼; do '68, 120; new 5s, 115⅛; 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94⅜; Tennessee, old, 84½; do new, 82; Virginias, new, 65; do old, 31; North Carolina 6s, 21; do fund now, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Co., 78¼; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo Co's Express, 75½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 67; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 20¼; do preferred, 55; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 93; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Northwestern common, 42¼; do preferred, 69¼; Rock Island, 99¾; New Jersey Central, 93½; St. Paul, 30¾; do preferred, 50½; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 25; do preferred, 51; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 93¼; do. preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 102; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 19; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific, 94; Union, 86½; Hartford & Erie, 11; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, May 7—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £255,000. The proportion of Bank reserve to liabilities is 35 per cent. Consols money 93@93⅛; account 93⅜@93⅝. U. S. 5-20s, do of '67, 103¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 104½; New York Centrals, 99; Erie, 22¼@22½; do preferred 52.

PARIS, May 7.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 18,575,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f 50c.

FRANKFORT, May 7—5-20's of '62, 98⅝.

The Tea Trade.

With regard to the tea trade, the New York "Bulletin" says: In the ordinary course of events it was certain that Chicago, sooner or later, must become a great central distributing market for teas. Its geographical position in connection with the Pacific Railroad was an assurance of that. It may be worth the while of our merchants now to consider whether other Japanese and Chinese merchandise which have an entrepot here will not also be finding their way by and by, to the markets of the West through that same back door.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

The fine weather, which has prevailed for two days in succession—something unusual, has imparted a much better feeling in commercial circles, and business is picking up. The grain trade continues quite active, and not withstanding the receipts have been much larger recently, there has been no accumulation and prices are fully sustained. The grocery market has also brightened up considerably of late; orders are coming in more freely from the country, and some houses reported to day that they were very busy, and we are in hopes that it will continue so. In regard to values there have been no important changes of late.

APPLES—We can report regular sales at $4@$4 50 ₩ brl, according to quality and condition. The receipts are increasing somewhat, but the supply is small.

APPLE BUTTER—70@80c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—There is possibly an improvement in the demand, but the arrivals continue liberal—the market is still overstocked and prices are no better, ranging from $3@2 25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 30@35c; sale to medium, 25@28. Dealers generally are anxious to realize, being apprehensive that if the present fine weather holds out the market is almost certain to take the back track within the next day or two.

CRANBERRIES—$8@9 ₩ brl.

CHEESE—Sales in jobbing way, 12@13 for new Ohio Dairy; 16@17 for new Ohio Factory, and 18@19 for prime old New York.

COUNTRY MEATS—Is quite sundry and good Clear Sides are scarce to offer, and sell readily at full rates. We continue to quote Shoulders at 7@8 Clear Sides, 9@10c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 9@9½.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Apples, and the supply, especially of good stock, is very meager, quotable at 6@7 for quartered; 12@14 for sliced. Peaches also in light supply, but there is only a moderate demand, 18@22 for quarters and sliced, 14@15 for prime halves and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The market continues slow; holders generally are anxious to realize and prices are drooping; we now give 16 as the ruling quotation for good brands.

FLOUR—Is moderately active and firm but unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours, $7@7 50—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $7 75@8 25 for red winter, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.

GROCERIES—Trade was quite active to day, country orders have commenced to come in quite freely, and some of the leading houses reported that they had about all they can do. Refined Sugars continue very firm, with every indication at this writing of an advance before long; the eastern markets as a basis, prices are too low here, but our merchants are inclined to wait and see whether the present is only a flurry, or whether it has some foundation. Coffee continues dull and weak, and late and reliable eastern advices report a strong disposition to realize. New Orleans Molasses continues very firm, and the same is true of Syrups. Prunes are a shade lower. White Fish very firm but unchanged. Lake Herring almost out of market. Spices steady and without quotable change.

COFFEE.—Choice, 30; prime, 29; good, 28; fair, 26. Roasted, 32 for 1 pound packages; 30c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 70 asked to prime, 67@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 7¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 40@50 as to quality.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½c; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Keystone, 9½; Keystone Extra C, 9¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for all kinds of grain, and notwithstanding the arrivals are increasing, there is no accumulation as yet, and prices are fully sustained. Wheat is still quoted at 90@95 for red winter, and 97½@1 10 for white. Corn is in fair demand at 57½@60 for shelled and 50@55 for ear. Oats are steady at 40@42½c, according to quality. The Oat market is moderately active, and while the arrivals for some days past have been much larger, prices are still maintained, and so far as we can learn, there is no disposition to push sales at reduced rates. Barley is quiet and steady at 60@65c, as to quality. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues scarce, and may be quoted at 63@65 for good mixed and 70@75 for yellow—some sales have been made above our quotations, to arrive or to long winded buyers. Rye is quiet and steady at $1@1 05.

HOMINY—$5@5 50 ₩ brl.

HAY—There is considerable inquiry for baled, and the supply of prime is light, more than equal to the demand; prices, however, remain about as last quoted. $18@24, and it requires something extra to realize the latter figure. Loose is selling from country wagons at $8@15, and the arrivals recently have been very meagre, in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads.

POTATOES—The market continues firm but prices are not quotably higher. We quote Peerless quietly at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bushel, in a jobbing way, although some sales have been made at $1 50@1 60 for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb; canvassed, 13¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¼; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 12¼; canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured ₩ lb, 9¾. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½ lb; Clear Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $18 50. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tree's, 11¾ ₩ lb. Refined summer use in tierces, 10¾; half brl, 12¾; buckets, 12¾; in 3 lb caddies, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 3 lb pails, 14¾; in 5 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14. Ham Sausage, 8.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@85 ₩ pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 3 ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover ₩ bush, 6½@7c; Timothy, $2 50@2 75; Flax Seed $2 22@2 30.

TALLOW—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 6¾@7c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acet. acets.	8@	10	Oil, Anise	1 20	1 60
20 acets	5@	5½	Bergam	2 40	2 50
1st select	6@	6½	Cassia	2 25a	2 70
Alc. (Turic	1.65a	1.70	Castor	2	2 25
Oxalic	25	27	Lemon	1	1 75
Tartaric	65a	67	Linseed	1.05	1.10 gal
Iodoil	2.00a	2.25	Neatsfoot	1.50	1.60 gal
Aloes, Cape		20	Olive	1.25a	2.00
Arab		60	" Gal	3.25a	3.50
Assaf		75	" Pts	2.75	3.50
Balm	45a	50	Orange		4.50
Ammo. Aq	10a	12	Origanum	75a	1.25
Carb	27a	28	Pennyrl	1.50a	2.00
Arnica, Flor	18a	22	Peppermt	6.00a	6.50
Assafœtida		55	Sassafras	85a	90
Bals. Copaib	1.00a	1.07	Wintergr		5.75
Canada	75a	80	Ons. Septa		40
Bay Rum	2.25a	3.50	Pot. Bi Carb		30
Bls. Sulphur		4.25	Bi Chrom		35
Subnit		3.75	Bromide	1.65a	1.30
Blue Mass		1.05	Chlorate	45a	48
Vitriol	13½a	14½	Iodid	5.10a	5.40
Boraz, refd	20a	22	Quinine	2.65a	2.75
Brim, Roll	4½a	5½	Rhei, Germ		12
Flor. sulph	3½a	4½	Gin, R. L		18
Burgdy	17a	20	Gin, Jam		32
Calomel Am		2.05	Ipecac P		1.88
Camphor	38a	40	Jalap P		75
Cantharides	7a	9	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50
Chamo. Ger		45	" Pow	1.25a	1.50
Kow		67	Sar. Hond		50
Chloral Hyd		2.40	Sar. Mex		28
Chloroform	1.20a	1.40	Senega		1.10
Cincho. Fale		80	Spigella		45
Red		1.80	Val. Eng		12
Yellow		38	" Ger		25
Cochineal	80a	90	Saffron Am.	1.00	1.25
Cream Tar	48a	50	Sal. Amoniac	15½a	17
Cubebs	18a	20	Epsom	3a	5
Dovers Pow'd		2.25	Glauber	2½a	4
Ergot	60a	75	Rochelle		40
Epsom Salts	4a	6	Soda	8a	10
Fennel	60a	70	Soda, Carb	7a	7½
Sul	65a	70	Cardam	7a	1.75
Fl. Sulph'd		4	Hemp		10
Liqu. Cal	44a	50	Mustard		12
" Ital	30	33	Senna, Alex		22
Fustic	3a	4	" Tinnev		25
Glycer. Pure	36a	44	Strych. Crys	80a	1.00
Hellebore		7.00	Sulphate	60a	75
Indigo, Mex	1.00a	1.20	Sup. Carbite	12½a	16
Guatemala	1.10a	1.25	Tart. Acid	38a	40
Iodine		7.00	Soda Ash	4½a	5½
Iodoform		1.30	Bi Carb	6½a	7½
Jalapine Per	7a	8	Strych. Cryy.		5.12
Logwood	23a	33½	Fulv		2.88
Madder	17a	19	Sugar Lead	26a	28
Magnes. Cal	80a	1.00	Turpen. spts	86a	62
Carb	35a	40	Var., Coach	1.85a	4.00
Manna, Flo		60	Copal	1.25a	1.60
Morph. Sul.	7.25a	7.85	Damar	1.50a	1.80
Mt. Sulfuer		1.65	Japan	90a	1.00
Opium		10.40	Venet. Red	2½a	4½
Powd		13.88	Whiting	1½a	2½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1.27; No 2 $1.24¼ cash; seller May $1.25½; No 3 $1.19@1.19½; rejected $1.12. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 63½@64c spot; 64¾@64¾c seller June; rejected 59½@59½c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 48@48¼ cash; 48¾c seller June, ryer: demand active and prices advanced to 91@94c. Barley: dull and nominal; No 1, 81@81½; No 2, 81@81½; No 3, 81@81½.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; 96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: steady and in moderate demand for s o; at $16 50; seller May, gold, $16 62½; seller June at $16 55. Lard: active and firm; moderate demand; for spot at $10 20; easier for future; $10 20 June; $10 30 July. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6c.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton quiet; advanced to 17½c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 8,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; State $6 90@$8 50; common to good $5 90@$6 25; good to choice $6 30@$6 75; St. Louis $6 30@$11 00. Wheat 1@2c lower, steady, but closed quiet and lower; No 2 spring $1 46@1 52; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56@1 57; common white western, $1 65. Rye quiet at $1 07@1 12. Barley and malt quiet. Corn quiet and steady; new western sold at 84@86c; new white western 86c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 62@63c; white western 67@68c. Hay firm at $1 21@1 35. Hops unchanged. Groceries quiet. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 6½@6¾c; refined 14¾c. Turpentine steady at 48½@49c. Pork firm at $17@17 10. Beef quiet; plain mess $9@9 50; extra India $14@15. Middles dull; long clear 9¾@10c; short clear 10c. Lard lower at 10 10@10 20c. Butter heavy at 24@28c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton steady at 17c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; at $1 45@1 46. Corn: demand and market firmer at 72@73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50@53c. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley in fair demand at $1 50. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter active; choice 28@30c. Pork active at $17 25. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; sales at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 6¾, 8¾@9c. Bacon: demand active; sales at 10@10½c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 6¾, 8¾@9c. Bacon: demand active; sales at 10@10½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand but lower; Indiana and Pennsylvania red $1 47@1 76; western spring $1 45@1 50; western do do $1 50@1 60; western winter do do $1 60@1 70; amber $1 70@1 75. Corn quiet and steady; mixed 58@59c; yellow 60@61c. Oats steady; sales at 43@44c. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 10. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton steady at 17c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; at $1 45@1 46. Corn: demand and market firmer at 72@73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50@53c. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley in fair demand at $1 50. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter active; choice 28@30c. Pork active at $17 25. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; sales at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 6¾, 8¾@9c. Bacon: demand active; sales at 10@10½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@59c. Oats firmer at 45@47c. Rye firmer at $1 10. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Lard: loose 10c; keg 11¾c. Whisky 93c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 14½@15c. Flour quiet at $6@8. Wheat steady at $1 40@1 45. Corn: demand good at full prices; 67@70c. Lard active at 11½c. Bulk Meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders for sides 9¼@9¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; shoulders 10c; sides 12½c. Whisky 93c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 17c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn unsettled; 62½ @ 65c asked. Oats scarce at 45c. Lard active at 11@12c. Bacon sides 10½@10¾c; 7¾, 10¼@10¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 7.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee at 1 57 @ 1 58; red winter at $1 50; white do at $1 57; extra white Michigan at $1 63. Corn in fair demand at 65c.

Lumber.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Lumber: market very quiet; only a few cargoes offered; prices firm and nominally unchanged; joists and scantling $20 50; strips and boards $20 50; shingles $2 80@3 12½; lath $4.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Beeves: receipts 1,404 head, making 4 230 for three days, as usual at 3 000 same time last week; quality fair, ranging common to extra; market dull and weak at a shade further decline from yesterday, or ¾c off Monday's quotations; extreme range was 10½@12½c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3 790, making 8 911 for three days, against 4,570 same time last week; demand fair; market a little easier, with slow sales at 8@9c for ordinary to extra spring; 7½@8½c for fair to choice shorn; and 11½@12c for spring lambs. Swine: arrivals 4 325 making 17,339 for three days, against 18, 30 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed a shade firmer at 7½c; regular weights.

BUFFALO, May 7.—Cattle: receipts 1,549; total for the week 4 364; market slow but firm at yesterday's prices; fresh arrivals generally through consignments; few buyers in attendance. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600; total for the week 7,600; market slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings sold except 1,500. Hogs: receipts 1,500; total for the week 17,300; market active, but prices drooping; York $5@5 50; bulk of sales at $5 25; heavy hogs $5@5 15.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Commission houses are doing a fair business for the season. Jobbing trade more active and improved. Western and western New York clothiers are operating moderately in heavy woolens. The market for cotton goods is steady at unchanged prices. Cheviot shirtings are in fair request. Cottonades are dull. Prints are in moderate demand, and shirting styles are active and sold up to receipts. Shawls are quiet.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W Clark & Co	2	Shoenberger & Co	1
J Morehead b	1	Pig Bolts Co	2
Brown & Co	1	J Moorhead b	2
Isabella Furnace o	29	Dilworth P & Co	4
Total			39

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co	4	J W Porter	6
Caughey and H	2	Pitts Rge Iron Co	8
Lindsay & McCu	1	Graff B and Co	2
J Lesberger	2		
Total			25

PENNA CENTRAL.

Caughey & H	2	J Moorhead	2
J Reasbeck	4		
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co	1	Lewis O & P	1

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Heads, Composition Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
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HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
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No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.
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House and Sign Painter,
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Between Penn and Liberty.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY May 7, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market has developed nothing particularly new or important since the date of our last report; the demand is more active, hence a firmer feeling but no quotable advance in prices: Ext a 1,450@1,500 steers, 6¼@6¾; good 1,200@1300, 6¼@6½; good 1 000@1,150, 5¾@6; 1,000@1 150, 5½@5¾. The quality, as a rule, of the offerings of common to medium supply of prime shipping steers have been meagre all week; thus far but few sales have been made above 6¼@6¾, not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of this particular kind of stock.

HOGS.

The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; the feeling to day, especially for prime heavy hogs, was a shade firmer, as the supply of this particular one was not large, not equal to the demand all week, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Prime Philadelphia hogs, 6¾; and fair to prime Yorkers, 6¼@6¾—the latter kind are lower here relatively than at Chicago, hence it is fair to conclude that prices here cannot long remain as they are, and should be advance at Chicago. The impression has prevailed for some time past that good heavy hogs will steady an advance, but the facts as to the supply of this character is light all through the country.

SHEEP.

The market continues active—sheep are selling as fast as they arrive, and full prices are still being obtained; as noted in our last report, sellers have so much faith in the market that they decline any for a year or more past, and they are returning home well pleased with their venture. Extra sheep sold at 6@6¼; good at 5¾@6; fair at 5@5¼; Wooled 9@10 lbs, 8¾@9; 70@80 lbs, 7¾@8. Some operators are inclined to the belief that present prices cannot be sustained long, perhaps another week; they contend, as the weather has been favorable for clipping recently, the arrivals will be much larger, and if cool, rainy weather is the question but what the sharp advance will stimulate shipments, as there will be a general scramble to get to market and sell before it breaks down.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1 63; amber $1 47¾; seller June $1 50; No 2 red $1 37. No 2 $1 40. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 74@74½; seller May 71½; seller June 70c; no grade 71c; damaged 70c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 59c; Michigan 55c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 7.—Tallow 35s 6d. Linseed oil 28s 6d. Turpentine 38s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton firm; middling 8½@8¾; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat for No 2 red 6s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Lard 48s 6d. Tallow 38s.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Refined petroleum 23½f.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Bran firmer at $1 40. Pork firmer at $18 75. Dry salt meats scarce at 7¾, 7¾@8c. Bacon scarce, active and firmer at 10@10½c. Lard: market almost bare; tierces 11½c; kegs 12c. Sugar in quotations demand and firmer; grocery common to fair 9½@9¾c; prime 9¾@10c; choice to fully prime 10@10¼c. Molasses dull. Whisky in moderate demand, and shifting styles are active and sold up to receipts. Shawls are quiet.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W Clark & Co	2	Shoenberger & Co	1
J Morehead b	1	Pig Bolts Co	2
Brown & Co	1	J Moorhead	2
Isabella Furnace o	29	Dilworth P & Co	4
Total			39

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co	4	J W Porter	6
Caughey and H	2	Pitts Rge Iron Co	8
Lindsay & McCu	1	Graff B and Co	2
J Lesberger	2		
Total			27

PENNA CENTRAL.

Caughey & H	2	J Moorhead	2
J Reasbeck	4		
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co	1	Lewis O & P	1

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COASTWISE AND
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TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
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European Shipping News Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply to
MAX. SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, General Agent, &c.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, May 7, 1874.

Susie E. Burrows, Cleveland, O. 3c; Lillie J. Black, Bethlehem, Pa., 3c; Camden Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa. 3c; Mrs. L. A. Green, Canmosburg, Pa., 3c; W. G. Jenkins, McKeesport, Pa. 3c; Rudway & Co., New York, 3c; Maggie Stoneaker, Tyrone City, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Lincoln Avenue Improvement.

We were informed that work commenced on the Lincoln avenue improvement on May 6th by Mr. Haynes, the contractor, for the abutment of the Silver Lake Bridge. This work, when done, will add another drive to and from our city of the most picturesque character. The length of the improvement is about two miles from its junction with Frankstown avenue to the city line at the site once offered the city for a water basin (above the coal stratum), and from which point a continuous drive on the block pavement of about five miles can be enjoyed. The Commissioners for the improvement thereof, under the Penn avenue act, are all large property holders, and are ambitious of having a first-class improvement.

Railroad Officers Elected.

The stockholders of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company held a meeting at Washington, Pa., on Monday last and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: C. M. Reed, S. B. Hays, W. W. Smith, William Workmar, Washington; Wm. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh; William Keyser, Baltimore; J. B. Ford, Wheeling. The board was organized by the re-election of the following named officers: President, C. M. Reed, Washington; Chief Engineer, J. L. Randolph, Baltimore; Secretary, J. B. Washington, Pittsburgh; Treasurer, Wm. H. Hare, Baltimore; Auditor, W. T. Thelin, Baltimore; Master of Transportation, Thomas B. Sharp, Baltimore; Master of Road, John L. Wilson, Baltimore; General Freight Agent, Nathan Guilford, Baltimore; General Ticket Agent, I. M. Cole, Baltimore; General Agent, R. T. Davries, Wheeling.

The Federal Street Grade.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The subject of the grade of Federal street is just now agitating the minds of the people of Allegheny City. Allow me to suggest that whatever other interests are involved, or whether other points in the street should or should not be changed, one thing is perfectly clear, viz, that the grade of the street at the railroad crossing should be raised as much as contiguous circumstances will permit, and the Railroad Company compelled to lower the grade of their track sufficiently to admit the passage of their trains *under* Federal, Sandusky and Anderson streets. No other interest, private or public, is so important as this. Thousands of citizens cross daily over the track at the street named, at the peril of their lives. Trains pass or repass these points on an average at intervals of ten to twelve minutes day and night, and it is incumbent on the authorities of Allegheny City to throw the mantle of its protection over the thousands of her citizens thus continually in danger of limb or life. The railroad company owes it to the people to co-operate with the authorities for this change. This is a change that ought to be effected *before*, rather than *after*, human life shall have been sacrificed. I repeat that all other proposed changes are of no intrinsic value compared with this, and it has been a standing wonder with myself and other citizens that the City Councils have not long since moved effectively in this matter. ALLEGHENY.

PERSONAL.

A Valued Friend.

Mr. Hugh Patterson of Eldersville, after a protracted sickness, has so far recovered that he came to the city yesterday and, for thirty or more years has been his friendly habit, brought the names of a large club of subscribers to the GAZETTE. Under his care and management the list, from year to year, increased until it exceeds *one hundred names*. We tender sincere thanks to Mr. Patterson and his many neighbors who join so signify their appreciation of our efforts to furnish a first-class newspaper adapted to the wants of an intelligent agricultural community.

TWO CRIMINAL CHARGES

And a Probable Heavy Suit for Damages

A final hearing in the case of C. S. Black against W. H. McClelland was had yesterday before Alderman Shore. It will be remembered that one day last week these gentlemen had some words in front of Alderman McMasters' office, when Mr. McLelland poked an umbrella at Black, gouging out his eye. A charge of mayhem and aggravated assault and battery was made against him and he was held on the former in $3,000 and the latter $1,000 bail for Court, $4,000 in all. It is said that Black will commence a civil suit against the same party for $20,000, the preliminary papers for which will be filed to-day.

SALARIES AND TAXES.

Comparison of Total Receipts from Taxes with Expenditures for Salaries.

A comparison of the taxes collected last year as per Controllers report and the amount thereof expended in salaries of municipal officers is shown by the following figures:

Total receipts from taxes	$772,578.28.
Recapitulation of salaries in the different departments below:	
City Engineer's Department	34,470
Fire Department	80,767
New Water Works' Department	33,780
Old Water Works' Department	12,320
Streets	46,600
Bonds	3,600
Markets	9,280
Wharves	1,400
Health	10,915
City Attorney's Department	9,420
Board of Revision	20,300
Board of Viewers	4,500
Police Department	225,000
City Treasurer's Department	14,300
City Controller's Department	6,900
City Clerk's Department	3,700
City Solicitor's Department	5,000
Mayor's Office	2,700
Miscellaneous	3,300
Total	$487,353

DECORATION DAY.

Arrangements for its Proper Observance in Allegheny.

A meeting of Post 88 G. A. R. of Allegheny, was held in their hall last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating Decoration Day. A committee on arrangements of which Col. H. Graham, chairman, was appointed. The Committee on Arrangements met subsequently, and appointed sub committees, as follows: On flowers: W. H. Graham, J. D. Ramsay, J. B. Scrivenson and T. W. Smith. Orator: Messrs. Tyson and Patterson. Programme: A. Patterson, D. L. Smith, W. W. Tyson and A. J. Pentecost. Printing: A. J. Pentecost, W. B. McVicker and W. S. Coldwell. Music: D. Cornelius and W. Weaver. Messrs. Smith and Dr. Riggs were appointed a committee to see as to public school children assisting in the ceremonies.

Dr. Snyder was elected orator of the day.

At a subsequent meeting of the managers of the Unfondale Cemetery, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the general public would not be admitted to the cemetery grounds on Decoration Day. In case they refuse to reconsider their action, the ceremonies will be held on Monument Hill, after which the members of the Post will proceed to the cemetery and decorate the graves.

SECOND AVENUE.

Text of the Proposed Compromise with the P., W. & B. Railway Company.

The special committee of Councils, appointed to reconcile the differences between the Second avenue Commission and the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company, held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Clerk.

The matter was fully discussed, and it was decided to recommend Councils to pass an ordinance embodying the following points: The Railway Company to build a bridge over the street as they run, the openings thereof to be made where the street may be located; to move the telegraph poles to the upper (north) side of the track; Glenwood crossing to be made under the railroad, the company constructing the bridge and the approaches; that there shall be two openings at the Four Mile run trestle, one at Sylvan avenue and the other at Greenfield avenue.

On motion of Mr. Fetterman, it was decided also in favor of the widening and straightening of the avenue so as to obviate the necessity of moving the railway tracks at the gas works; and that the company shall pay the damages for whatever property may be taken for such widening and straightening; and that the company be allowed the use of the north side walk and be required to construct retaining walls.

U. S. GRAND JURORS.

Work to be Finished To-day—A Visit to the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury serving in the United States District Court will complete its labors this morning, its services being required to pass upon one more additional case that it was impossible to get ready for presentation sooner. Yesterday afternoon the jurors in a body, but not in their official capacity, paid a visit to the Western Penitentiary, as will be known through that institution by Warden Wright. This afternoon it is probable they will "escurt," to Claremont, the fine station being widespread, and all desiring to see its internal work invited. It is given the names and residences of the jurors:

H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Thos. Nesbitt, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co.
E. T. Turton, Bellefonte, Center Co.
J. Longwell, Franklin, Venango Co.
James M'cneil, Butler, Butler Co.
A. B. Mann, Coudersport, Potter Co.
D. L. Fleming, Pittsburgh.
W. A. Crossman, Montrose, Susquehanna Co.
G. W. Robinson, Girard, Erie Co.
E. W. Vincent, New Port Point, Clinton Co.
J. J. Paul, Darlington, Beaver Co.
J. G. Hanna, Independence, Washington Co.
S. M. Brownfield, Dunlontown, Fayette Co.
J. G. Reel, Allegheny City.
J. L. Chase, Titusville, Crawford Co.
M. A. Ross, Addison, Somerset Co.
D. Bell, Claysville, Washington Co.
A. M. Evans, Ten Mile, Washington Co.
S. L. Koonce, Clarke, Mercer Co.
M. Boreland, Pittsburgh.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 183 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer America at New York; steamer Pereire at New York; steamer Cuba at New York; steamer France off Dover, steamer Tritsaria at Glasgow; steamer City of Richmond at Queenstown.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Crusading continues.

····The legislature adjourns next Friday.

····A twenty acre slide at Soho is imminent.

····The United States Circuit Court will convene next Monday.

····The Bridge Committee of Councils will hold a meeting to-night.

····Prayer meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the female department of the county jail.

····The twittering of the English sparrows can now be heard in the trees in the Court House yard.

····The city only owns one sidewalk on Ann street, between Stevenson and Magee, and it is a remarkbly narrow one.

····Coroner McCallin concluded the inquest in the Kelly case last evening. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

····The Democracy of Fayette county pans out with two candidates for Congress, five for Assembly and eight for Sheriff.

····By a fire in Clyde, Mich., yesterday, the Allemania Insurance Company of this city lost $2,500, and the Boatman's $1,000

····A club of young Republicans has been organized on the South Side. Jenkin Jones is President and James Reed Secretary.

····Alderman Baillie thinks that Mr. A. F. Marthens, Secretary of the First ward, Allegheny, School Board, writes a diminutive hand.

····The "Great Republic," a production of Pittsburgh work shops, still maintains its supremacy as the finest steamer on the Mississippi.

····It's a mere *lapsus*—a "slip" that afflicts Fifth avenue at soho, yet a committee from Councils went out yesterday to straighten up things.

····The viewers appointed to appraise and condemn the Sixth avenue site, for Government buildings, will meet on the premises to-day and organize.

····Arthur Quinn, the boy who was kicked by a horse on Arch street, Allegheny, on Wednesday and had his skull fractured, died of his injuries yesterday.

····An oarsman narrowly escaped drowning yesterday in in the Monongahela river. His scull was smashed by the wheel of a steamer, but his skull was not damaged in the least.

····Peter W. Schuman, who attempted to swindle the citizens and banks of McKeesport, has been committed to jail for trial by Alderman Berry in default of $3,000 bail.

····It is an open question whether it wouldn't be better to discontinue the improvement of Forbes street west of Brady, and connect with Fifth avenue at the east top of Soho hill.

····Three more prisoners eloped from the Uniontown jail last Monday night, making five within two weeks past. The Commissioners had better put $13,000 more into the old concern.

····During the year ending the first of this month ninety three more licenses were issued by Clerk McCleary than in the year previous. Many hotel licenses though were changed to eating house licenses.

····The annual convention of the Delta Tau Delta Society is in session at the G. A. R. rooms on Fourth avenue. Representatives are present from many of the leading colleges of the United States and Canada.

····The lock up, the city physician, Dr. McCoy, thinks is not a public hospital, and patients who are injured elsewhere ought not to be takes there, but direct to some hospital, where adequate provision is made for them.

····In the U. S. District Court the jury is out in the case of John McKinley, who was tried for having five dollars of counterfeit Treasury notes, at Fayette City, in May last. Verdict will probably be rendered this morning.

····The Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board, Mr. McGunnigle, is agitated over his safe lock. He put on a combination, but the lock wouldn't work. A machinist is now at work to open the recalcitrant lock. His job is a hard one.

····Mr. John Fox, yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, charged Mr. John Graham, Road Commissioner of the Seventh District, with maintaining a nuisance in not keeping the Noblestown and Temperanceville Plank Road in proper order.

····This afternoon the new Crow coupling will be tested and the Allegheny Fire Department will be reviewed in the vicinity of Montgomery and Sherman avenues, by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils. All interested in an efficient department are invited to be present.

····Scruggs who moved to the suburbs over a month ago, thinks that if he had written "Ten acres enough" he would in the light of recent experiences, call in the entire edition and change the title to "Forty square rods more than any one man should keep in order." He's been digging garden.

····Yesterday a couple of coal cars which had come down the incline at Twenty-first street, South Side, collided with carriage at the intersection of Carson street, reducing it to a scrap heap and tossing the driver some distance, but fortunately not injuring him. A watchman is needed badly at the site of the accident.

····Seth Todd Penley, against whom a true bill was found yesterday in the U. S. District Court, for collecting greater fees than is allowed by the bounty laws, is an Erie claim and pension agent. It is alleged that he collected money from the Government for Mrs. McDonald, an old lady seventy years of age, and kept it in his possession for five years.

····Thomas Smith, recently of the Third ward, Allegheny, whose will was filed yesterday in the Register's office, bequeaths all his estate to his wife, except his property on Bell alley, which is to be sold and the proceeds divided between her and his son William and daughter Elizabeth. Upon the death of his wife the estate is to be divided between William and John, sons. Sobina Miller, also late of Allegheny bequeaths all her personal property to her daughters Catharina and Rosalia, and the remainder is to be divided among Catharina, Mary, Henry, Joseph and Philip, giving to the two first named $200 each more than the remainder of the children. Chas. Kop of Birmingham is appointed sole executor.

PERSONAL.

····Gen. Barton has been awarded the contract for grading, paving and curbing Lincoln avenue.

····Acting Mayor McMasters is becoming portly—as your typical Alderman should be—for "washbing" for Blackmore.

····Mayor Blackmore put in an appearance at Municipal Hall for an hour, the first time since he became ill, several months ago.

····Major J. F. Denniston, formerly Treasurer of this county, who has been in the city on a visit, started yesterday on his return to Helena, Montana.

····Mr. Thomas Davidson, father of Luke B. Davidson, Esq., of the Thirty-seventh ward, died yesterday morning at East Liberty, in the eightieth year of his age.

····Mr. C. S. Fetterman, it is said, has withdrawn from his candidacy for the position of Judge of the Orphans' Court of this county, created by the new Constitution.

····Hon. James L. Graham has published a card declining to be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District. He states that owing to the early time fixed for the nominating convention, and his detention at Harrisburg, it will be impossible for him to enter the canvass.

····Major E. A. Montooth, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, is announced as a candidate for District Attorney of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Major Montooth is a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar; served his country with distinction on the battle field and his constituency in City Councils; is in every way competent to fill the position to which he aspires, and if nominated would make a popular and excellent District Attorney.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Action of the Committee of Six—A Second Meeting to be Held.

The special committee appointed under a resolution of the Republican County Executive Committee to consider and report as to the number of conventions to be held June 9th, and the places for holding the same, met last evening at the Lincoln Club rooms, all members being present and Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair.

After a thorough canvass of the subject the committee took action as will be found below. Another meeting will be held in a few days to complete the work assigned them.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that Conventions be held as follows:

Convention No. 1—Judicial, to nominate one candidate for Judge of Orphan's Court, to meet in——Court room.

Convention No. 2—Congressional, to nominate one candidate for Congress from the 23d Congressional district to meet in the Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh.

Convention No. 3—Congressional, to nominate one candidate for Congress from the 23d Congressional district, to meet in Common Council chamber, City Hall, Allegheny.

Convention No. 4—To nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney, to meet——Court room.

That separate Conventions be held in each Senatorial district.

That separate Conventions be held in each Legislative district.

That the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions of districts composed of territory exclusively north of the Allegheny river be held in Allegheny City, at such places as may be designated hereafter.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee request an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick in regard to whether we have a County Controller and County Commissioners to elect this year, and whether any additional county offices created by the new Constitution are to be elected.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman when the opinion of the Attorney General shall have been received.

BEN. HOGAN SHOT.

A Prize Fighter Mortally Wounded.

The famous pugilist, Ben. Hogan, was shot and very dangerously wounded early yesterday morning at Petrolia. Two men, it seems, got into a dispute at Hogan's place, when a woman named Mrs. E. O. Vogan, *alias* Miss Victoria Vanmapes, interfered and drew a revolver on one of the men who were quarreling, when Mr. Hogan approached and attempted to knock it from the woman's hand, and the revolver went off. The cartridge penetrated the groin of Mr. Hogan, who is now lying in a critical condition. The attending physicians are yet unable to say whether it will prove fatal or not. The woman surrendered herself and is in prison awaiting the result of Hogan's injuries. The wounded man's real name is Ben. Benedict. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1842, and, as is well known, has for several years past figured prominently in pugilistic circles. His last encounter was with Tom Allen, at Pacific City, in November last, when, it is claimed, he was knocked out of time by a foul. Hogan, at the time he was shot, was engaged engaged in building an Opera House at Petrolia.

To be Appreciated Must be Seen.

The rich and elegant watches, chains and jewelry at Geo. Crawford & Co. No. 76 Fifth avenue. A column would fail to convey a tithe to their beauty and excellence. Go see and buy. Prices moderate.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Martin V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, approved and sale confirmed.

Joseph H. Chambers, bankrupt, Wyoming county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented, approved and sale confirmed. Seamons for assignee.

W. G. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was presented, approved and said sale confirmed. Woodruff for assignee.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases:

United States vs. Seth Todd Perley, lawyer, Erie county. Indicted for demanding and receiving greater fees for collecting bounty than is provided for in the laws of the United States.

United States vs. Robert K. Devore, Clarion county. Indicted for passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession a counterfeit note.

United States vs. Miles R. O'Conner, Tioga county. Indicted for retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.

United States vs. Gotlelb George, Luzerne county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. The principal witness of the United States being dead, on motion of the United States Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was ordered to be entered. Powers for defendant.

United States vs. John McKinley, Armstrong county. Indicted for passing counterfeit money. Trial proceeded with. Barclay addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. United States Attorney Reed closed for the Government. Jury out.

Samuel G. Norris, indicted for passing counterfeit money. Order made for the payment out of United States funds for the defendant's witnesses. Bingham for defendant.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

In the case of Alex. McClure & Co. vs. James Patton, an action in replevin, a verdict for plaintiff was returned for six and one-fourth cents damages.

A judgement of non-suit was entered in the case of James B. Holmes vs. Adam Forepaugh, an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract.

In the case of Aaron Neil vs. James Patton, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for the sum of $132 97. The case was an action for damages for false imprisonment, the defendant having had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of larceny, and at the trial he was acquitted.

A. Patton filed an appeal from the assessments on property in East Deer township. The appeal was allowed and notice ordered to be given the commissioners.

In the case of Wm. N. Bell vs. Wm. Munhall, an action for work and labor done, a verdict of $38 82 was returned for the plaintiff.

John Morgan vs. Letitia Robinson; an action to recover money loaned. Verdict for the plaintiff for $3 049 25.

Trial List for To day.

Mills vs. Mills.
Blackburn et al. vs. Watson.
Ross vs. Campbell.
Lyon, Shorb & Co. vs. Jones et al.
Thomas Bros. et al. vs. McMichael.
Fisher & Eaklin vs. Herman.
First National Bank of Kittanning vs. Hellbroger.
Stalb & Co. vs. Franklin Ins. Co.
Owens vs. Dickens.
Trimble & McIntyre vs. Dickson, Cllender & Co.
Keefer & Co. vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
Zoller vs. City Insurance Co.
Alexander & Sons vs. Kerr et al.
Pinkey vs. Schimmer et al.
Bradley vs. Dugan.
Hamilton, Exr., vs. Wilson et al.
Gainsford vs. The Penna Co.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The cases of B. James et. ux. vs. The Pennsylvania Company, Ballantine vs. Keagle et al. and the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, vs. Thorne, et al., are still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Lightner & Co. vs. Lous et. al
Lightner & Co. vs. Hilke et al. (4).
Addy et al., for use, vs. Frazier et al.
Girard National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.
Purcell vs. Mellon et al.
Central Passenger R. R. Co. vs. Barrett.
Officer adm'x, vs. Deacon.
Bell vs. Clark.
Beck vs. Beck.
Loughlin Bros. vs. Fell.
Brown vs. McFerron.

A PECULIAR SHOOTING CASE.

A Tramp Shot Near Parnassus Turns up in This City.

A somewhat peculiar shooting case turned up yesterday afternoon in the Union Depot. A tramp, apparently about twenty-five years old, came into the depot and took a seat on a bench. He was nearly exhausted, and his pants were matted to his legs with blood. Upon questioning him he told three or four different stories. The first version of his tale was to the effect that while out hunting he shot himself in the leg. He said he was from Parnassus, but had no friends. There was something peculiarly transparent in his story in regards to shooting himself, as his wounds were in the upper portion of the fleshy part of his limbs. He related another tale which was also peculiar. He said that on the evening previous he had gone into a farm house to warm himself, when the farmer said he had some wounds and a bullet and that he was shot in it. The true facts, however, so far as our reporter could gather them, are these: The man's name is Cornelius Heffon. He was out of work and on the tramp. The poor fellow, having no means and nowhere to stay had walked about all night. He was cold and hungry, and about six miles away from Parnassus about dusk yesterday evening he stopped at a farm house. A light was burning in the kitchen in the rear part of the building, and he knocked at the door twice and no response coming, he entered. Just then an irate farmer thinking him to be another Orton or burglar, ordered him off the premises. The fellow left, when the farmer fired the contents of a double-barrelled shot gun, filled with bird shot, after him; the contents entering his legs and body. He continued his walk towards Parnassus till he became exhausted, when a man with a wagon going to town picked him up and carried him the balance of the distance. In that village nothing was done for him, but instead of his attending up his wounds, he was put aboard a train and sent to this city. The man had no means whatever, and could do nothing for himself. Officer E. Marsh, of the Union Depot, notified the police authorities, and last evening a wagon was sent for him and he was removed to the Central Station, where he was provided with a bed and Dr. McCoy summoned. The physician attended him and properly dressed his wounds, which are not dangerous, but painful, owing to excessive inflammation caused by long neglect. In removing his boots, it was found that they were filled with clotted blood, and his pants stuck to his body with it. Dr. McCoy justly thinks that the Parnassus authorities ought to have treated the man with more consideration, and upon his arrival in this city ought to have been sent to some hospital instead of to the lock-up. He will be removed to the hospital this morning.

ALLEGHENY THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee Last Evening.

Last evening the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting. After deciding to report a number of ordinances, they decided to rescind their action of last meeting in regard to deciding to report an ordinance to Councils for the grading and paving of Henderson, Fairmount, Warren and several other streets under the provisions of the Penn avenue act, and ordinances ordered for the grading and paving of Ohio and Michigan, as well as the earnest disagreement of Allegheny with the action of the law in various parts of our own State, and the work that needs to be done in instructing public opinion before the meeting of the next Legislature, all call for a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of woman's Suffrage, and a full and free discussion of the principles involved.

Eminent speakers are expected from New York and Michigan, and we trust that a large number will be present and take this the best convention ever held in the State.

M. F. THOMAS,
Chairman of Executive Committee I. W. S. A.

The Hat Trade.

The hat, which is regarded by some as more indicative of the social position of its wearer than any other garment, affords a wide field for research, a theme for many speculations, and could be aptly used in illustrating the mutuability and unstability of earthly things. We, however, have no leisure for any further reflections, than to express gratification that the heavy fur and wool hats, whose heat and weight used to make the summer months miserable, are being replaced by lighter and more handsome ones. The materials used in the manufacture of these bodies, are such that greater strength is given to many light hats, than formerly the heavy ones.

The only manufactory in the city is owned and managed by Wm. Fleming & Co., who have made a great success of it. Making nothing but the finest quality of goods, especially for the retail business, they have extended their trade to all the large Western cities.

Messrs. Fleming & Co. have also one of the largest retail trades in the city, and offer to the trade of our city as fine a line of goods as can be offered by any one in the business. They are also agent for Dunlap's celebrated Fifth Avenue Silk Hat, which is so well and favorably known to the public, the admirable management of the establishment is due mainly to the fact that the various departments are managed by members of the firm, each one attending to his own particular branch of the business, thus securing many advantages not possessed by other houses where less system is shown. All are invited to examine the large stock for Spring and Summer wear now for sale at their retail room No. 139 Wood street, where polite and attentive salesmen will be met with, and whether you desire to purchase or not you will be waited on attentively.

Strictly Legitimate.

The business affairs of the United States Bank, 123 Fourth avenue, are under the management of a judicious and able corps of officers, and its investments being confined within the limit of that which is cautiously secure and legitimate, has won the attention and patronage of many of our leading business men and financiers. Its claims to public favor are many and rest on a solid basis.

Antique and Modern Designs.

The fresh importation of jewelry and silverware by George Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue is of the most curious, attractive and novel designs. Ladies call and inspect the rich, massive and elegant services of family plate and other genuine and beautiful silver goods. You can get a bargain.

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The play of "Othello," last evening, filled the Opera House to its utmost capacity. It was placed upon the stage in the best manner at command, the scenery and stage effects giving evidence of taste and judgment. The *Othello* of Mr. Booth was embellished by a splendor of costume that was in strong contrast to the meagre style one generally sees in that character. The color of the face was of a light brown, sufficiently dark to be consistent, yet light enough to give expression to the changes of the countenance. The audience was by no means demonstrative, though it was evidently closely attentive and critical. Booth does not give flashes of brilliancy, but rather shines with even light. He gives to his work a most conscientious care, and the character of *Othello*, as portrayed by him, is a subject for study. His love for *Desdemona* is such as befits the proud warrior—intense, all-absorbing and tender. In that difficult moment when the villainous *Iago* insinuates the first doubt of the truth of his wife, the playing of Booth is very fine indeed. The transition from supreme confidence to the wretchedness of half-confirmed suspicion is so clearly depicted by his tones and manner that one could almost believe him a different man. When he tells "honest" *Iago* to set his wife to watch *Desdemona*, the struggle between his love and the doubt which prompts the dishonorable course appears painful. In the scene with his wife after his mind has been poisoned, the Moor is most powerful. In the last act, however, is portrayed the finished actor. He is the lover, the jealous husband, the frenzied murderer of his wife, the remorseful, wronged, betrayed criminal and the despairing suicide. Booth gives to each variety of feeling its distinct stamp. After crouching like a criminal before the question of the *Duke*, he recovers himself, and with a warrior's pride, recites the eulogy upon the *Othello* that was, takes a last look on the lifeless *Desdemona*, and ends his own life amid the breathless attention of the audience. The *Iago* of the piece was creditably represented by Mr. Forbold. He fully appreciated the demands of the part and did his best. He makes a "good villain," dramatically speaking. Miss Wilmot's *Desdemona* was a very good personation of that artless and much wronged lady. The soft simplicity of her nature, her consciousness of innocence, and her slowness to suspect that she can be suspected, were very gracefully illustrated. Mrs. Baker's *Emelia* deserved and received merited recognition.

To-night, *Hamlet*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Little Nell still continues the attraction at this house. This evening she will be the recipient of a benefit, when the character of *Fidelia* will be represented. The "Fire Wall" in which she appears, is replete with startling scenes and situations, and is an interesting play.

MARTIN'S VARIETY THEATRE.—Good programmes continue to attract good audiences to witness the performances given. Just now, the company engaged here is a large and good one. A good bill has been prepared for to-night.

CITY HALL.—The Orphans' Fair continues and just as successful as ever. The promenade is as much an attraction as ever.

FIRST BENEFIT.—On Monday evening Mr. Harry Elsler, the popular Treasurer of the Opera House, takes his first benefit, when Miss Effie E. Elsler will make her first and only appearance this season in "Fanchon."

CRUSADE HAPPENINGS.

Incidents of the Visits Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the ladies engaged in the crusade movement started out again on their tour of visitation. The morning was not characterized by any great incidents or anything specially exciting. They visited saloons on Sixth street, and while in front of P. Ingham's place and Mrs. Gormly was praying, an individual came along and threw a few dollars in her hand, as he said, "for whisky money, and if that was not enough he would give her twenty." Mrs. Morris took possession of the money which was told the man to keep aloof, after which she handed the bill to Mrs. Gormly, who went into the saloon and gave the money back to the individual who gave it with a few appropriate remarks. After this the ladies left and visited several other places, again returning to their rooms, where a meeting was held. A rest and a lunch was then partaken of, and in the afternoon another perambulation was commenced. Saloons on Liberty street were visited, but nothing of note occurred until Wolther's place was called at. This place is situated at the junction of Sixth avenue and Liberty street. The ladies demanded admission, but were refused, and a curbstone meeting was commenced. It struck Mrs. Myers that while that her windows were dirty and needed washing. She fixed the hose and started the water and threw it around quite lively, not regarding the women who were arranged on the sidewalk for devotional exercises. Several times the ladies got their feet and clothes pretty wet, but they continued services. Somehow had stopped the water faucet, and that prevented any more of the *aqua pura* from being thrown around. Then the ladies sang and prayed. Mrs. Wolther appeared at a third story window with a glass of beer in her hand, calling out "Don't you want a glass of beer?" The crowd jeered her for her trouble, and she pulled her self inside, taking the glass of foaming beverage with her, and not again appearing on the scene. The ladies concluded their services and left. Several other visits were made, but nothing outside the usual line occurred.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed with Recorder Richardson, on Wednesday, May 6th:

Joan Donnell to George Duncan, Sept. 4, 1873; lot in Fawn township containing 101 perches. Price $75.....George Duncan to Kennedy Donnell, March 12, 1874; same lot as above. Price $515.....Michael Burkholder to Thos. Stewart, Feb. 24, 1874; lot in McKeespart, 72x52 feet. Price $700.....Margaret Deenges to Anton Deenges, Dec. 24, 1873; lot in Temperanceville. Price $100.....Martha Hunt to Franz Gartner, April 1, 1874; interest in lot on Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, 24x57 feet. Price $1.....William E. Sowers to Jacob Sowers, March 5, 1874; all the right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate, viz: Beginning at a point on the line between the property of Jacob Sowers and Stevens alley, 24x100 feet. Price $21,200. This is a piece of ground upon which has been erected the iron building which the Nation intended to occupy, had not Grier with his peculiarities defeated their efforts.....Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company to Ludwig Zirkel, April 13, 1874; lot on Laurel avenue in Company's plan, 171x100 feet. Price $600.....Jacob Schaide to Michael Baumann, May 1, 1874; lot on Main street Shaler tp., 25x150 feet. Price $8.000.....A. G. Thompson to A. F. Lewis, April 23, 1874; lot on Diesgen street, Chartiers borough, 25x 118 feet. Price $2.000.....Peter Berres, administrator, to John Miller, May 6th, 1874, lot in Mifflin township, 50x150 feet. Price $2.850.....John Hazert to Robert Medill, April 4th, 1874, right in tract of land in Indiana township. Price $4.000.....Alex. R. Dawson to Elizabeth Wissel, April 23, 1874, lot on Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny, 15x81 feet. Price $1.600.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association will be held at Fort Wayne on Wednesday and Thursday the 27th and 28th of May, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 27th. The growing interest in the general question of human rights, and the especial efforts that have been made during the past winter in our sister States of Ohio and Michigan, as well as the earnest disposition in Allegheny to have the action of the law in various parts of our own State, and the work that needs to be done in instructing public opinion before the meeting of the next Legislature, all call for a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of woman's Suffrage, and a full and free discussion of the principles involved.

Eminent speakers are expected from New York and Michigan, and we trust that a large number will be present and take this the best convention ever held in the State.

M. F. THOMAS,
Chairman of Executive Committee I. W. S. A.

The Hat Trade.

The hat, which is regarded by some as more indicative of the social position of its wearer than any other garment, affords a wide field for research, a theme for many speculations, and could be aptly used in illustrating the mutuability and unstability of earthly things. We, however, have no leisure for any further reflections, than to express gratification that the heavy fur and wool hats, whose heat and weight used to make the summer months miserable, are being replaced by lighter and more handsome ones. The materials used in the manufacture of these bodies, are such that greater strength is given to many light hats, than formerly the heavy ones.

The only manufactory in the city is owned and managed by Wm. Fleming & Co., who have made a great success of it. Making nothing but the finest quality of goods, especially for the retail business, they have extended their trade to all the large Western cities.

Messrs. Fleming & Co. have also one of the largest retail trades in the city, and offer to the trade of our city as fine a line of goods as can be offered by any one in the business. They are also agent for Dunlap's celebrated Fifth Avenue Silk Hat, which is so well and favorably known to the public, the admirable management of the establishment is due mainly to the fact that the various departments are managed by members of the firm, each one attending to his own particular branch of the business, thus securing many advantages not possessed by other houses where less system is shown. All are invited to examine the large stock for Spring and Summer wear now for sale at their retail room No. 139 Wood street, where polite and attentive salesmen will be met with, and whether you desire to purchase or not you will be waited on attentively.

Strictly Legitimate.

The business affairs of the United States Bank, 123 Fourth avenue, are under the management of a judicious and able corps of officers, and its investments being confined within the limit of that which is cautiously secure and legitimate, has won the attention and patronage of many of our leading business men and financiers. Its claims to public favor are many and rest on a solid basis.

Antique and Modern Designs.

The fresh importation of jewelry and silverware by George Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue is of the most curious, attractive and novel designs. Ladies call and inspect the rich, massive and elegant services of family plate and other genuine and beautiful silver goods. You can get a bargain.

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OBITUARY.

General Alfred B. McCalmont.

It is with regret that we announce this morning the death of General Alfred B. McCalmont, one of Pennsylvania's eminent citizens and a gentleman well known throughout the entire Commonwealth. He died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock at the Girard House, in the city of Philadelphia. General McCalmont was born at Franklin, Venango Co., Pa. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, and graduated at an early age, bearing off the honors of his class. Coming to Pittsburgh he engaged in the practice of law, and in 1855 was elected City Solicitor. While in this city he assisted in the publication of a Democratic journal called the *Union*, Messrs. Keenan and Hastings being the proprietors and publishers. He was an unusually ready writer, as well as keen and forcible. His editorials were frequently written on the imposing stone in the composing room, and were as brilliant and logical as though much thought and time had been bestowed upon them. During the administration of James Buchanan, he filled the position of Assistant Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Jeremiah Black being Attorney General. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he left thecity and returned to Franklin, and when the toesin of war sounded was among the first to spring to the defense of his country. On the first of September, 1862, he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was organized at Camp Curtin, and immediately went into active service. Early in April, 1864, he was detailed on special duty, and in September following, was commissioned Colonel of the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, when he resigned his commission in the One Hundred and Forty-second. The Two Hundred and Eighth was organized at Camp Curtin, and subsequently assigned to General Hartranft's Division. One the 13th of March, 1865, Colonel McCalmont was made a Brigadier General, and June first of the same year, was mustered out of service with his regiment. He was a brave and gallant officer, and distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and in many other of the hardest fought battles of the war. In 1872, our readers will remember, he took a prominent part in the Presidential and Gubernator